

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 217.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1899.

TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON'S GIFT.

HIS PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Women at the Head of the Enterprise to Complete His Bequest—The Cornerstone Will Be Laid on the Anniversary of His Birth.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

On Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death, the cornerstone of the great national university he designed to establish and the site of which he provided in his bequest to the people will be laid by the women of America.

The George Washington Memorial association is the outgrowth of the patriotic desire to perfect this gift as an acknowledgment of the nation's debt of honor to the Father of His Country. The women who compose it are working in conjunction with a committee of 100 men, made up of prominent jurists, legislators and educators, headed by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

Their design is to raise a memorial building which shall be used as the administration building of the university and to raise it by the popular subscription of the women and children of the land. To compass this project a fund of \$250,000 will be necessary, but the George Washington Memorial association has already placed its foot on the ladder of success. Organized less than a year ago with a membership of 70, it has today an enrollment of more than 3,000, with \$16,000 in the treasury as an earnest of what is to come.

The University of the United States is intended to be a postgraduate university, which shall set a standard and complete the educational plan of the country by offering unexampled opportunity for advanced work. Washington's central idea that such an institution would make for good citizenship and patriotism in its highest sense is plainly shown in the terms of his bequest, here reproduced:

That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of Education often before their minds were formed, or they have imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government and to true and genuine liberties of mankind, which there after are rarely overcome.—For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this (in my estimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than, the establishment of a University in the central part of the United States to which the Youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their Education in all branches of Polite literature in Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge on the principles of Politics and good Government and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment) by associating with each other and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from their local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned; and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and frequent of mischievous consequences to this Country: Under these impressions, so fully dilated.

Item I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid Acts of the Legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general Government. * * * GEO. WASHINGTON. (Original will lies in Fairfax Court House—Fairfax, Va.)

The site indicated is University square, in Washington, at the foot of New York avenue on the Potomac, where the old naval observatory formerly stood, and within ten minutes' walk of the White House.

Mrs. Susan Phelps Gage of Ithaca, the wife of a professor of Cornell, is the woman in whose mind the plan of the George Washington Memorial association first found birth. But it was Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., who brought it to healthy growth. To her ready sympathy and well known executive ability Mrs. Gage confided the purpose while on a summer visit. Mrs. Richardson's action was immediate. She enlisted the interest of representative women, and at the first list, at \$5 each, will be open till December, 1899. This honorary roll will be filed in the building when completed and will be an interesting genealogical record in the future. In view of this the personal and family name of a married woman as well as her husband's name is required. Mrs. George B. Bigelow is corresponding and Mrs. S. P. Gage recording secretary, Charles J. Bell of Washington is treasurer and the headquarters are in Copley square, Boston.

Mrs. Richardson, to whose personal magnetism and indefatigable labor the engineering of this whole successful scheme is so largely due, was prominent in the educational congress at the World's fair. She served as well on the



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

When we see a stone house that is ancient and gray.
Robed with vines and with mosses that crumble away;
When we see the quaint door and the knocker of brass
And the old fashioned flowers that nod as we pass.
We are told Time will never forget in his flight
That Washington slept in that house for a night.

Oh, those famous headquarters are found there and here!
They're the landmarks of liberty precious and dear.
And we fancy we see in the dim long ago
All the soldiers on guard in the slush and the snow.
While the wind weirdly shrieks in its musical might
That Washington slept in this house for a night.



Though these structures may crumble and fall in decay,
They'll be green with Love's ivy that fades not away;
Though the harpsichord's still and Priscilla's no more,
Her song patriotic floats sweet through the door.
Till we know in our dream of the Fight for the Right
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Hurrah for the man that lit Liberty's lamp!
Whose face lights the green of the bill and the stamp!
Oh, what if his headquarters fall in decay—
Those headquarters made for a year or a day—
When he has a headquarters surpassing all art
That is builded by Love in America's heart!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK

meeting held in Washington on Dec. 14, 1897, an organization was effected with 70 members. Mrs. Richardson was elected president, with Mrs. Henry R. Mallory of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank Northrop of New York, Mrs. H. A. Claiborne of Virginia, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles of Washington, Miss Elizabeth T. King of Baltimore, Mrs. Frank Monroe of New Orleans and Mrs. Orange J. Salisbury of Utah as vice presidents. Thirty-eight states have been officered with chairmen, whose duty it is to organize committees in each of the cities. Such women as Mrs. Calvin S. Brice for Ohio, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling for New Jersey, Mrs. William T. Carter for Pennsylvania and Mrs. William Reed for Maryland have been able lieutenants. The patriotic societies, educational associations and women's clubs throughout the country have been appealed to. The New York and New Jer-

sey and the future work of the association will be toward an endowment fund for the university, which will stand above all the colleges of the country—a worthy monument and a nation's pride.

EMMA H. DE ZOUCHÉ.

Washington and the Jumel Mansion.

One of the most interesting houses that Washington made his headquarters is the old Jumel mansion in New York city. In this building the illustrious Father of His Country was an actor both in love and war. He spent much of his time there, and it is said laid the plans of many of his battles in the council room at the end of the hall. The house was built for Mary Phillippe, Washington's first sweetheart and later the wife of Roger Morris. At one time, while the general was meditating upon some stroke of policy in the little council room, 200 Indians visited him bearing wreaths of laurel, which they laid at his feet, calling him the "Great Father."

While Washington spent many pleasant days there he also saw troublous ones. In the latter part of 1776 he occupied the place as a headquarters during his retreat toward White Plains and on one occasion found it necessary to jump through a window in order to escape from the British.

Washington as a Youthful Observer.

That Washington had an exceptionally keen sense of observation is shown in his youthful "Journal of Survey." When but a boy of 16, he wrote the following description of an Indian war dance:

"They clear a large circle & make a great fire in ye middle. Men seat themselves around it. Ye speaker makes a grand speech. After he has finished ye best dancer jumps up as one awaked out of a sleep, & runs & jumps about ye ring in a most comical manner. Ye music is a Pot half full of water, with a Deer skin stretched over it, & a goad with some shot in it to rattle, & a piece of an horse's tail tied to it to make it look fine."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

There have been other patriots
Who set their country free;
There have been other warriors
Perhaps as great as he.

Heroes, too, there have been,
And statesmen called as sage;
Other men for other lands,
Each leader for his age.

But yet of all those heroes,
Of this world is sure,
There never yet has lived a man
So great and yet so pure!



MRS. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON.
(President of the George Washington Memorial Association.)

sey Federations of Clubs, comprehending an enormous body of women, have enrolled themselves as 'pioneer promoters of George Washington's will and wish.'

Mr. J. Theodore Odell of the Hotel Martinique, New York, who is at the head of the children's auxiliary, has set in motion plans for reaching all the bright boys and girls from 8 to 12 years old. "Mite boxes" of cardboard in patriotic colors with the story of the memorial printed over them have been sent out broadcast. In each town the child who assumes the responsibility for one or more of these nickel and dime collectors becomes the captain of a band

WANTED!

COUNCILMEN—None but good and true and honest and honorable men need apply. Must be recommended by good and true and conservative citizens. Should go in training at once, as several vacancies will soon need to be filled.

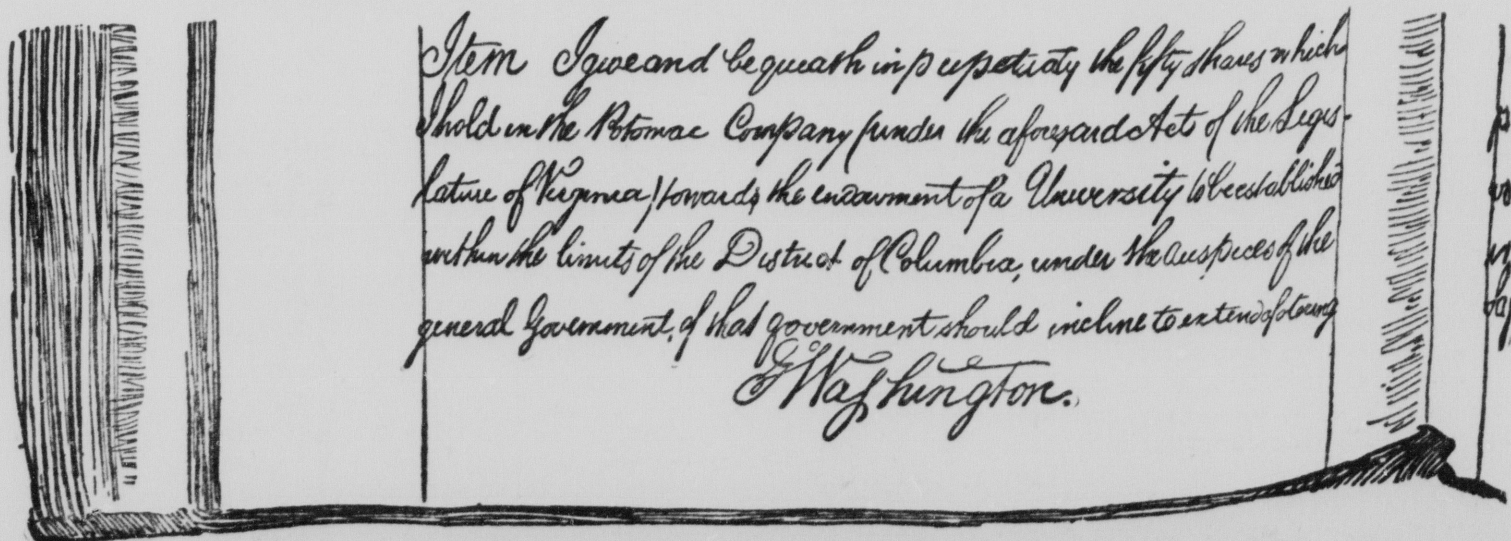
CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

hoped that every one who has benefited by the public school system will make a birthday gift to the building fund.

The advisory council includes: Dr. John Clark Ridpath, historian, Boston; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university; Colonel H. H. Adams, director of civil study in American Schools For American Institute of Civics; Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, regent of California university; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, trustee of the Western college, Ohio.

The plans provide for an administration building in the form of a Grecian temple, with large auditorium and lecture rooms. The goal is already well in sight, and with this nucleus assured the university proper may be looked for at no distant date. Already private individuals and societies stand pledged to the Memorial association for the endowment of chairs and scholarships. The manifold resources of the capital, libraries, museums and scientific collections, will be thrown open to the stu-

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.



IN THE KING'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER AS AN ENGLISH COLONIAL OFFICER.

His Early Bent Was a Martial One. An Adjutant General at Nineteen. Sent on an Important Mission to the French—Service to Braddock.

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Washington was by instinct a soldier. He was descended from a family of gentlemen, many of whom had distinguished themselves in the wars of England. It is not then strange that at an early age he should display aptitudes and inclinations for a military life. This bias of his mind was also aided by circumstances and environment. When a boy attending school—the schoolmaster, by the way, being sexton of the parish and his father's tenant—Great Britain and Spain were engaged in war, and Virginia entered with ardor into the contest. The inspiring music of the life and drum was re-echoed from town and village to the scattered hamlets, and the Old Dominion's quota of men was soon recruited and dispatched to the seat of war in the West Indies.

The mind of the boy was tinder to such a flame. His imagination became fired with military ardor, and soon he transformed the school playground into a scene of mimic battles. The school-boys were classified as English and Spanish, the former commanded by young Washington and the latter by a boy named William Stubble. History does not relate which party won the greatest number of victories, but it may be safely assumed that George Washington's gained a fair share of the laurels.

When George was 11 years of age, his elder brother Lawrence, who had been a captain in the Virginia battalion sent to the war, returned home. The stories he told his young brother of the scenes and incidents of warfare increased to enthusiasm his military ardor, and henceforth, when not engaged in sham fights, parades, reviews and other warlike features, at which George always commanded, occupied every spare moment of the boy's time.

When George Washington was about 14 years of age, his brother Lawrence, observing in him preferences and a temperament so congenial to his own, proposed to the boy's mother that he should enter the navy, as it offered at that time greater chances of preferment. Mrs. Washington reluctantly and after great persuasion gave her consent to this proposal, and a midshipman's warrant was obtained for the youth. He engaged with spirit and enthusiasm in the work of preparation for his departure, and it is stated that his luggage was actually on board a man-of-war anchored in the river when at the last moment his mother relented. It is perhaps idle to conjecture what might or might not have happened had George Washington entered the British navy. It is, however, quite safe to assume that had he done so he would never have been known as the "Father of His Country."

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and a part of the army of helpers all over the United States. The little folks, too, will wear in miniature the badge of the association, a copy of Washington's will on a golden scroll. Any child may become a captain on application to Mrs. Odell. The charter membership committee of awards for the exhibit of colonial relics in the government building. At the Atlanta exposition she was appointed in the same capacity. Her eloquence has won many members. "Our desire is first and foremost to make the memorial national," she says. "We would rather have 25 cents from every woman and child in the United States than big gifts from a few wealthy contributors. No offering is too small." Feb. 22, 1899, has been appointed for the nation's offering day, when it is

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CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.

Daily
News
Review.

CIRCULATION
Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Suter, Seventh street, a son.

During Lent ember days at St. Aloysius church will be observed every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

Mrs. Peach, mother of George Peach, is ill at her home in Fourth street, suffering with the grip.

Business at the freight depot continues to increase, and Saturday the force was unusually busy loading and sending out a large number of cars of ware.

Mayor Bough, who was in West Point yesterday visiting his father who is seriously ill, returned to the city today.

French Kerr returned to the West Penn Medical college, this morning, after spending Sunday with friends in this city.

F. I. Simmers, who has been spending a few days at his home in Avondale street, left this morning for an eastern trip.

Mrs. F. E. Grosshans, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly recovering at her home in Sixth street and is now able to sit up.

Three fighting chickens of high degree arrived in the city Saturday from a point in Georgia. They were consigned to a young man, and will likely find their way to the pit soon.

Matthew Ley, for several years employed at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles pottery as a kilnman, left this morning for Cincinnati. He will go in business in that place.

Lyman Rinehart this year will again track his fast mare, Silver Thistle, and she will be sent around the circuit William Humble, of Steubenville, will be here next week to track the mare.

Private funeral services were held this afternoon over the remains of the late George Wells at his former home in Seventh street. Interment was made at Spring Grove.

Next Sunday morning Rev. C. S. Swift, of the Methodist Protestant church, will preach an annual sermon to the Ladies' Missionary society of the church.

The boys who indulged in the class rush Friday afternoon at Central school were given a reprimand this morning, and it is probable no more class rushes will take place during the present term of school.

The official makeup of the Minneapolis team, as given out last week, places George Carey at first base and makes no mention of Perry Werden, the ex-league first baseman who was supposed to be a possibility for the place.

Section Foreman Hickey this morning commenced the work of repairing the sidings in the lower freight yard. They have been in a bad condition for some time and the repair work will require considerable time.

Grace, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Dunn, of Chestnut street, who has been ill for 13 weeks, suffering with a severe attack of pneumonia, is rapidly improving. She will be able to be out within a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Foutts, of West Market street, left this morning for Salineville where they went for the purpose of attending the funeral of James O'Donnell, father of Mrs. Foutts. Deceased had been ill but a few days, and his death occurred yesterday morning.

A small child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mann, living in a shanty boat in the rear of the Williams mill, is seriously ill with pneumonia. When the ice crowded the boat to the shore yesterday the child was taken to another boat. Its condition is such that it cannot recover.

Reverend Swift this morning received a telegram from New York announcing the death of Mrs. Fordyce, Mrs. Swift's mother. The remains will be taken to Chicago for interment Wednesday. Mrs. Swift was with her mother when she died. Reverend Swift is arranging to attend the funeral.

The Boston Dep't Store.

SHE IS A RECORD BREAKER.

We mean our great sale of Dry Goods now going on. She is a record breaker in many ways, but especially in the great big jostling, good natured, bargain hunting crowds, and in the immense bargains being offered in every department. Tomorrow (Tuesday) will be

DRESS GOODS, LININGS AND TRIMMINGS DAY.

Special reduced prices on every article in these departments. SOME SPECIAL LOTS is all we can mention here.

Lot 1—15c Dress Goods for.....7½c a yd.	Lot 6—\$10 to \$12.50 Dress Patterns for \$3.00 each
Lot 2—50 and 60c Dress Goods for.....19c a yd.	Lot 7—50c wool challies for.....25c a yd.
Lot 3—75 and 85c Dress Goods for.....38c a yd.	Lot 8—\$1 velvets for.....25c a yd.
Lot 4—\$1 and \$1.25 Dress Goods for.....50c a yd!	Lot 9—\$1.50 velvets for.....50c a yd.
Lot 5—\$5 to \$7.50 Dress Patterns for.....\$1.50 each.	Lot 10—Best cambric linings for.....3c a yd.
Lot 11—25c Dress Trimmings for.....3c a yd.	

WATCH THIS SPACE TOMORROW EVENING for announcement of what we will sell Wednesday. Remember that while we advertise Special Lines for Special Days, on any day you can buy anything in the store at REDUCED PRICES. Come every day to every sale. It will pay you well.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

PORTER'S MISSION.

No Reason For Germany to Complain of Her Tariff Arrangements With the United States.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In an interview Robert P. Porter, who is expected to go to Berlin today, explained at some length the objects of his mission, prefacing his remarks with the statement that since the war with Spain many continental countries had shown a disposition to make unfriendly discrimination against American products.

Referring to the recent statement in the Reichstag by Count von Posadowsky-Wenner, German imperial secretary of state for the interior, on the subject of the trade development of the United States with Germany, he said that a close study of the question did not warrant the conclusions drawn by Count Posadowsky-Wenner. On the contrary it showed most satisfactory and profitable trade conditions so far as Germany was concerned.

Further along, he said in part: "There can be no commercial difficulty between the United States and Germany, because, apart from Great Britain, America is knit more closely to Germany by bonds of kinship or mutual interests than to any other power. Individual interests may clash, but a fair analysis of the balance sheets of the two nations shows a healthful condition of trade, which is a subject for rejoicing rather than alarm, on both sides."

TO PAY SPAIN THE CASH.

Appropriation Bill Likely to Pass in the House Today.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Today is suspension day in the house under the rules, and advantage will be taken of it to pass the bill for the payment of \$20,000,000 to Spain to carry out the terms of the Paris treaty. Under suspension of the rules amendments are not in order, so that the house will have no opportunity to vote upon any of the numerous expressions of future policy with which various members threatened.

Mr. Gillette of Massachusetts and others gave notice of amendments they would ask the house to vote on in connection with the appropriation before it was stricken from sundry civil bill, but they must now vote for or against the appropriation as reported. When confronted only with the alternative of voting against the appropriation it is not likely that half a dozen votes will be recorded against it.

FATAL DEBAUCH.

Four People Found Dead—Evidences of Dissipation.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Chas. Fahrenkamp, aged 33 years, her two children, Florence and William, aged respectively 10 and 9 years, and an unknown woman, aged about 35 years, were found dead in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home, 1416 North Fifty-second street. The gas was turned on and life had apparently been extinct for sev-

eral days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of cigars and cigarettes and empty beer and whisky bottles.

AGAINST POLYGAMIST ROBERTS.

National Congress of Mothers Adopted a Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The National Congress of Mothers unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The election of a polygamist to congress threatens the sacred institution of monogamous marriage, be it

Resolved, That the third triennial National Council of Mothers requests the congress of the United States to repudiate the result of the November election in Utah, either by refusing to allow Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to be placed on its roll or by expelling him from his seat.

The resolution was framed by Mrs. E. H. Parsons, a delegate from the Mothers' club of Utah, and was prefaced with the statement that man is largely what his home makes him.

Beresford Attended Church.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Lord Charles Beresford and party left for the east over the Michigan Central road. He expected to stop for a short time at Niagara Falls to view the ice bridge, and from Buffalo will go direct to Washington. Sunday morning Lord Charles, accompanied by Eugene Cary and W. O. Niblack of the Commercial club, attended divine service at Central church. Later, he took luncheon with Madame Melba. Lord Charles expressed himself as delighted with the reception given him in Chicago.

Agoncillo Left Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—Senor Agoncillo and his compatriot, Senor Marti, left Montreal bound for New York, enroute to London, expecting to sail on the American liner St. Paul on Wednesday. Their decision to depart was sudden, for the two latest additions to the Filipino embassy in the United States, E. R. Dellos and N. Rivera, who arrived here from Chicago, were surprised at meeting Agoncillo and Marti in the station platform. Agoncillo, it was said, would take up the next move in the game, an attempt to interest the powers of Europe in the Philippines.

School Men to Meet.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 20.—The department of superintendence of the National Educational association holds a three-days' session here this week, opening tomorrow. Superintendent E. H. Mark of the Louisville schools, president of the department, has arrived in the city, and says he expects fully 1,000 educators from all parts of the country to be in attendance.

Twenty-one Passengers Killed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20.—An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided with a stationary train at Forest, near this city. Twenty-one persons were killed outright and 100 were more or less injured. There were no Englishmen or Americans among the victims.

May Cause Friction in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The situation in the house has been greatly complicated by the action of the senate in placing the Nicaragua canal bill upon the river and harbor bill as a rider. This will doubtless precipitate a bitter fight in the house and may result in the loss of the bill. But the failure of the river and harbor bill will not make an extra session incumbent. But the contest over it will develop bad blood, produce friction which may make it all the more difficult with the other measures which must of necessity pass to avoid an extraordinary session.

Will Erect a Tablet to Gladstone.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of a tablet to the memory of Gladstone on the house in Rodney street, Liverpool, in which he was born. The work is being undertaken by the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, to whom the necessary permission has been granted by the possessor of the residence.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Zimmerman Wants to Be Chairman.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—It was officially announced here that A. A. Zimmerman of Freehold, N. J., is a candidate for the chairmanship of the racing committee of the L. A. W. as the successor of Chairman Mott.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

INSURE IN
The Mutual Life Ins. Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Best advantages offered by any company on earth.

Assets, \$270,000,000.

G. C. SIMMS, Local Agt.
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.
No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

A. H. BULGER,
Prescription Druggist,
Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

BRIGGS
PIANOS
SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

Running and Paid Up Stock

now being issued in any amount desired.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,
Corner Fifth and Washington.

OPERA HOUSE
DRUG STORE.
Prescriptions a special feature.
Pure drugs and skillful druggists.
WILL REED, Prop.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the
Celebrated Air Cushion
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

M. A. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER

—AND—
SALE CRIER,
237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service
please give notice few days before.

THE EAST END.

JAS. K. COCHRAN DEAD

Well Known Resident Passed Away Last Night.

PARALYSIS WAS THE CAUSE

H. A. Weeks Sold His Campground Property—West Virginia Soldier Called on Friends—New Business Building Being Erected—Factories are Starting.

James K. Cochran, aged 48 years, died at his home in Virginia avenue, last night, after a lingering illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Cochran was one of the best known citizens in this part of the city, having lived in East End a number of years. Several weeks ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He suffered another stroke last Saturday which caused him to lose his speech.

New Business Block.

Henry Neining yesterday broke ground for the erection of a store room in Mulberry street, near Lake's run. The room will measure 20x50 feet.

It is expected that work upon the new residence of Abner Martin, in Mulberry street near the old hose house, will be commenced next week. The foundation has been completed for some time, and everything is in readiness for the bricklayers and carpenters.

To Meet at the Parsonage.

The members of the Second U. P. church will tomorrow night hold the prayermeeting services at the residence of Rev. J. R. Greene because there are no lights in the hall the congregation has been occupying for some time. At the close of the meeting the congregation will visit the Second M. E. church and look at the views which will be presented by the Anti-saloon workers.

Cost of the New Church.

The contract for the carpet for the Second U. P. church has been let, and it is thought work will be commenced laying it in the auditorium not later than Thursday morning. The seats are now being put together and as soon as the carpet is laid they will be placed in position. When the church is completed in detail the members will have expended \$6,500.

A Soldier Called on Friends.

W. C. Rider, formerly of this part of the city, who enlisted in Company F, First West Virginia Volunteer infantry when the war broke out, was in the city yesterday and today calling on friends. He was discharged from the service recently when the regiment was in camp in Georgia. Before his enlistment he was employed in one of the river potteries.

To Finish Culverts.

If the weather permits the work of finishing the Mulberry street and Pennsylvania avenue culverts will be commenced soon. The Pennsylvania avenue culvert is in a bad position and during the past few days the earth has been falling from the side. Should a heavy rain occur the current in Lake's run would widen the opening several feet.

Postmaster Baird Ill.

Postmaster Baird is very ill, suffering with a severe attack of grip. He is not as yet confined to his bed, although his friends consider his condition bad.

Mrs. Robert Finley, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving rapidly. She will be able to be out before the end of the week.

To Make Brick.

The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson works will resume operations in the brick department within a few days.

The East End pottery will resume operations in full Thursday morning after a prolonged shut down. The slip-makers will commence work tomorrow morning.

Cleaning the Streets.

Commissioner Ramsey yesterday had several men at work cleaning streets, and cutting a channel through the ice in a number of others. The streets during the early spring will be cleaned thoroughly, and those which will not be improved by the city will be taken care of.

H. A. Weeks Sold His Cottage.

H. A. Weeks, of Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday sold a cottage and two lots at Spring Grove to N. T. Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue. Consideration private, Mr. Ashbaugh has been living in the cottage for several years, but this year he will improve the land extensively.

AMERICA IN CUBA.

A Frenchman's Views of Our Government There.

Mr. Robert Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, sends me a copy of Le Siecle, a French newspaper, which contains an extract from a letter written by a Frenchman in Cuba concerning the new American government there. It reads:

"When you receive this letter, we shall be under the stars and stripes, and I think that 'this hat' has come to stay, as our new allies and protectors, the Americans, say. I think that it will all turn out as in Tunis for France and as in Egypt for England. In any case I am no longer a proud Castilian, because I shall follow the destinies of my country. These promise to be happy. We are going to enjoy liberty 'a la Americaine.' It has already commenced. Our Catholic church is declared by Mr. McKinley to be independent of the state. It now looks up to the pope only, who has named a Frenchman as apostolic delegate—Mgr. Deschappelles, bishop of New Orleans.

"The Americans give us a customs tariff 62 per cent lower than the one under which we operated before the war, and in spite of it the custom house at Santiago has produced 25 per cent more than the amount received during any corresponding period, which goes to show that the days of stealing are over. The Americans have also abolished the passports for the interior. This was an exorbitant tax. My own passport (cedula personal) cost me 100 piastres—that is to say, 500 francs—per year (\$96.50).

"They have also done away with stamped paper, another exorbitant tax upon the smallest transactions. Taxes upon sales of real estate have likewise been abolished, and property increases in value, and transactions are easy, while the Spanish regime crushed us by impositions. If this continues, and above all if we succeed in introducing our sugars free into the United States, Cuba will become richer than the Klondike."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BOYS IN TRAMP LIFE.

Fully 5,000 of Them, Mr. Willard Says, Who Beg for the Hobo.

Frank Willard, the author of a series of magazine articles upon tramp life, addressed the meeting of the Public Education association, held in Berkeley Lyceum, New York, the other afternoon. He spoke in the interest of the Tombs prison school, and made special reference to the boys in the tramp army.

"The railroads," said the speaker, "are the worst slums we have in the United States. Their widespread use for the purposes of trampdom dates back to the period just after the war. A large number of men and boys, accustomed to camp life in the army, preferred to wander about the country to returning to regular occupations. The railroads became their highways. At first they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 hoboism had come into existence as a class. By 1885 they were recognized as a nuisance.

"The bulk of these men soon discovered the value of begging by proxy. The boy became a factor in the hobo's life. The hobo exercises an easy fascination over the average boy of romantic temperament. The boy is told alluring stories of western life. The great final argument is the assurance that he can ride all over the country in a 'side door Pullman' for nothing.

"Then the boy's apprenticeship begins. His duty is to beg. He is made to think crime a successful career and regard the prison life as an unimportant but necessary part of the business. I believe that the school that would take him from the ranks of the hobo should consider crime as a business—as the criminal does—and show the boy that it does not pay. From my experience and observation I should say that the average period of time between prisons for the criminal is seven months. The matter should be presented to the boy in this light. The number of boys in tramp life 1 place at from 5,000 to 7,000."—New York Sun.

MARINER'S LONELY TRIP.

Captain Frietsch Proposes to Go to Manila in 24 Foot Boat.

Captain Adolph Frietsch, of Milwaukee, is in Chicago, making arrangements to cross from San Francisco to Manila in a 24 foot open sailboat.

"I propose now to go across the Pacific alone in a smaller boat," said Captain Frietsch recently. "I will go from the coast of California to the Philippines in 63 days. It is, in round numbers, 7,000 miles. I am a builder as well as a navigator. I will go to San Francisco and make the boat in 24 days and be all ready to start. I will get to Honolulu in 21 days, and then from Honolulu to Manila in 42 days. Before my Atlantic trip I said I would make it in 32 days, and I did it in less."—New York World.

Some Advice.

"I would advise the young man," said the corn fed philosopher, "to form his friendships among men older than himself. By the time he is at middle age they will all be dead and can't borrow his money."—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHLEY MADE REPLY.

Answered Criticisms of Sampson and Long.

THE BROOKLYN IN THE BATTLE.

Why She Wheeled Away and Value of the Manoeuvre—His Reason For Staying Before Cienfuegos and For Leaving Santiago to Coat His Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, handed to the committee on naval affairs a statement. The letter of the department, he said, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do.

On May 24, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. He could see no ground for such criticism.

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed either in the appendix or executive document C, but I received it on the 25th and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago, on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. If the weather had allowed and he had known the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, he would have left the Eagle.

Speaking of "the retrograde movements" which the secretary, adapting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterized as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now."

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances, without certain knowledge of the whereabouts of that Spanish fleet, after having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigbee, Jewell and Wise that, although they had seen nothing of it and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts since it had left Curacao, after having been assured by Sigbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago, and by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then were it would be impossible to coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

The latter explanation he gave for his leaving Santiago, after he reached there.

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3, he said that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship:

"Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief" and steam eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear for action." Then followed the signal "close action" and this by the signal "the enemy is escaping to westward." Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of the vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed and "changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force now changing their course to the westward and between them and the Spanish vessels."

Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed them to the concentrated fire of the United States squadron. The result of this manoeuvre was that in 30 minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's were on fire and riddled with projectiles.

In conclusion Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage."

He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle. He says he made no report of his manoeuvre in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a question with him. His last paragraph reads:

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blanketing the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it was worthy of commendation at that time I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

GENERALS STILL LIVE.

Member in Spanish Cortes Mourned Because Some Had Not Been Shot—War Criticisms.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The cortes reassembled and the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, and only a single general being absent.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the session of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war with Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proved failures.

Senor Sagasta arose and defended the government and its peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unjustifiable conduct."

Count d'Almenas complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." Again, he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago.

Reclamations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder. Then General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting the responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Barges also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions today the senate adjourned.

In the chamber Senor Annix denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists. He charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 25,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Anon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

ORDERED HOME.

Some Volunteers in Cuba and Others in the South to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The war department issued the following statement: Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

At Savannah—Third Georgia, Batteries A, B, C, D Maine artillery, Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

At their present camps at Augusta and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-Fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, Two Hundred and First New York, Two Hundred and Third New York, Tenth Ohio, First Knod Island, Second West Virginia.

The orders issued will muster out about 16,000 volunteer troops, including all such troops now in camp in the United States and the Georgia at Nuevitas, Cuba, Two Hundred and Second New York at Guanajay and four batteries of Maine artillery now at Havana.

This will reduce the army strength to 110,000 men, of whom 30,000 are stationed in Cuba.

All the volunteer troops in Porto Rico have been previously discharged, and the only volunteers still in the service are either in the Philippines or in Cuba. No action will be taken with regard to those troops until congress acts upon the pending measures for the reorganization of the regular army. The enactment of the Hull bill, the war department says, will result in the muster out of all the remaining volunteers.

Apples Poisoned by Rats.

Poison placed in a grocery cellar at Bucyrus, O., to exterminate rats was dragged by them over a lot of apples. Loren Haman bought some of the fruit, and his whole family is sick. Ethel, aged 5, died in great agony. Many other purchasers of the apples suffered.



"Those we Leave Behind."

Men are careless about their lives for their own sakes, but a kind and tender man should think of others; he should think of those he leaves behind to grieve and sorrow and struggle on without him. For this reason alone, if for no other, every man should regard his health as a precious treasure not to be thrown away or spent and scattered in vain.

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giving power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy invigorating blood out of the food he eats. It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard muscular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals inflammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy.

"My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Britton, of Clinton, Devitt Co., Ill. (Box 475), "had doctored with home physicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on, and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after awhile he commenced to take your wonderful medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome medicine, he can eat anything he wants and is again a well man."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

FACTS AND FICTION.

Experiences of East Liverpool Citizens Are Easily Proven to Be Facts. Outside Testimony Is Apt to Savor of Romance.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of East Liverpool is true. Read it and compare evidence from East Liverpool along with testimony from outside places, published side by side with this in the columns of this paper. Investigate still further, and you will be surprised at the number of people in East Liverpool who echo what this citizen says. Reiteration of such statements, local endorsement about the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be gainsaid or disproven. Read this case:

Mrs. Edward Orr, of 220 Thompson street, says:

"My sister, Mrs. Borland, of Pittsburgh, while visiting me, recommended Doan's Kidney Pills so highly that I was induced to try them. I had severe attacks of kidney complaint; sometimes I was so bad I could not get up; many times my neighbors came and found me lying on the lounge suffering, when I intended to do a big day's work. I was so miserable I could do nothing. After my sister told me of the pills I made up my mind to try them, and got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They did just what they claimed they would do—cured me sound and well in a few days. My little girl was feeling poorly, and had a sallow complexion for some time. I gave her a few doses, and after the treatment she looked splendidly."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AXAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS—galling Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse of other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Frequent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Instant upon having the genuine AXAX Tablets. They have cured thousands and thousands. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. Price in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package, or six boxes (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). **AXAX REMEDY CO.,** 79 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. **DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.** Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed is one from which a natural tooth has been drawn recently or whether it has been healed for some years.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Restoring an Ancient Art.

Eugene Toulouze, well known archaeologist and student of the antiquities of Paris, has recently made a restoration of a druggist's shop of the seventeenth century, with articles discovered recently in Paris. Some of them are as old as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.—Chicago Times-Herald

THE EAST END.

JAS. K. COCHRAN DEAD

Well Known Resident Passed Away Last Night.

PARALYSIS WAS THE CAUSE

H. A. Weeks Sold His Campground Property—West Virginia Soldier Called on Friends—New Business Building Being Erected—Factories are Starting.

James K. Cochran, aged 48 years, died at his home in Virginia avenue, last night, after a lingering illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Cochran was one of the best known citizens in this part of the city, having lived in East End a number of years. Several weeks ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He suffered another stroke last Saturday which caused him to lose his speech.

New Business Block.

Henry Neining yesterday broke ground for the erection of a store room in Mulberry street, near Lake's run. The room will measure 20x50 feet.

It is expected that work upon the new residence of Abner Martin, in Mulberry street near the old hose house, will be commenced next week. The foundation has been completed for some time, and everything is in readiness for the bricklayers and carpenters.

To Meet at the Parsonage.

The members of the Second U. P. church will tomorrow night hold the prayermeeting services at the residence of Rev. J. R. Greene because there are no lights in the hall the congregation has been occupying for some time. At the close of the meeting the congregation will visit the Second M. E. church and look at the views which will be presented by the Anti-saloon workers.

Cost of the New Church.

The contract for the carpet for the Second U. P. church has been let, and it is thought work will be commenced laying it in the auditorium not later than Thursday morning. The seats are now being put together and as soon as the carpet is laid they will be placed in position. When the church is completed in detail the members will have expended \$6,500.

A Soldier Called on Friends.

W. C. Rider, formerly of this part of the city, who enlisted in Company F. First West Virginia Volunteer infantry when the war broke out, was in the city yesterday and today calling on friends. He was discharged from the service recently when the regiment was in camp in Georgia. Before his enlistment he was employed in one of the river potteries.

To Finish Culverts.

If the weather permits the work of finishing the Mulberry street and Pennsylvania avenue culverts will be commenced soon. The Pennsylvania avenue culvert is in a bad position and during the past few days the earth has been falling from the side. Should a heavy rain occur the current in Lake's run would widen the opening several feet.

Postmaster Baird Ill.

Postmaster Baird is very ill, suffering with a severe attack of grip. He is not as yet confined to his bed, although his friends consider his condition bad.

Mrs. Robert Finley, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving rapidly. She will be able to be out before the end of the week.

To Make Brick.

The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson works will resume operations in the brick department within a few days.

The East End pottery will resume operations in full Thursday morning after a prolonged shut down. The slip-makers will commence work tomorrow morning.

Cleaning the Streets.

Commissioner Ramsey yesterday had several men at work cleaning streets, and cutting a channel through the ice in a number of others. The streets during the early spring will be cleaned thoroughly, and those which will not be improved by the city will be taken care of.

H. A. Weeks Sold His Cottage.

H. A. Weeks, of Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday sold a cottage and two lots at Spring Grove to N. T. Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue. Consideration private, Mr. Ashbaugh has been living in the cottage for several years, but this year he will improve the land extensively.

AMERICA IN CUBA.

A Frenchman's Views of Our Government There.

Mr. Robert Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, sends me a copy of Le Siecle, a French newspaper, which contains an extract from a letter written by a Frenchman in Cuba concerning the new American government there. It reads:

"When you receive this letter, we shall be under the stars and stripes, and I think that 'this hat' has come to stay, as our new allies and protectors, the Americans, say. I think that it will all turn out as in Tunis for France and as in Egypt for England. In any case I am no longer a proud Castilian, because I shall follow the destinies of my country. These promise to be happy. We are going to enjoy liberty 'a la Americaine.' It has already commenced. Our Catholic church is declared by Mr. McKinley to be independent of the state. It now looks up to the pope only, who has named a Frenchman as apostolic delegate—Mgr. Deschappelles, bishop of New Orleans.

"The Americans give us a customs tariff 62 per cent lower than the one under which we operated before the war, and in spite of it the custom house at Santiago has produced 25 per cent more than the amount received during any corresponding period, which goes to show that the days of stealing are over. The Americans have also abolished the passports for the interior. This was an exorbitant tax. My own passport (cedula personal) cost me 100 piastres—that is to say, 500 francs—per year (\$96.50).

"They have also done away with stamped paper, another exorbitant tax upon the smallest transactions. Taxes upon sales of real estate have likewise been abolished, and property increases in value, and transactions are easy, while the Spanish regime crushed us by impositions. If this continues, and above all if we succeed in introducing our sugars free into the United States, Cuba will become richer than the Klondike."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BOYS IN TRAMP LIFE.

Fully 5,000 of Them, Mr. Willard Says, Who Beg for the Hobo.

Frank Willard, the author of a series of magazine articles upon tramp life, addressed the meeting of the Public Education association, held in Berkeley Lyceum, New York, the other afternoon. He spoke in the interest of the Tombs prison school, and made special reference to the boys in the tramp army.

"The railroads," said the speaker, "are the worst slums we have in the United States. Their widespread use for the purposes of trampdom dates back to the period just after the war. A large number of men and boys, accustomed to camp life in the army, preferred to wander about the country to returning to regular occupations. The railroads became their highways. At first they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 hoboes had come into existence as a class. By 1885 they were recognized as a nuisance.

"The bulk of these men soon discovered the value of begging by proxy. The boy became a factor in the hobo's life. The hobo exercises an easy fascination over the average boy of romantic temperament. The boy is told alluring stories of western life. The great final argument is the assurance that he can ride all over the country in a 'side door Pullman' for nothing.

"Then the boy's apprenticeship begins. His duty is to beg. He is made to think crime a successful career and regard the prison life as an unimportant but necessary part of the business. I believe that the school that would take him from the ranks of the hobo should consider crime as a business—as the criminal does—and show the boy that it does not pay. From my experience and observation I should say that the average period of time between prisons for the criminal is seven months. The matter should be presented to the boy in this light. The number of boys in tramp life 1 place at from 5,000 to 7,000."—New York Sun.

MARINER'S LONELY TRIP.

Captain Frietsch Proposes to Go to Manila in 24 Foot Boat.

Captain Adolph Frietsch, of Milwaukee, is in Chicago, making arrangements to cross from San Francisco to Manila in a 24 foot open sailboat.

"I propose now to go across the Pacific alone in a smaller boat," said Captain Frietsch recently. "I will go from the coast of California to the Philippines in 63 days. It is, in round numbers, 7,000 miles. I am a builder as well as a navigator. I will go to San Francisco and make the boat in 24 days and be all ready to start. I will get to Honolulu in 21 days, and then from Honolulu to Manila in 42 days. Before my Atlantic trip I said I would make it in 32 days, and I did it in less."—New York World.

Some Advice.

"I would advise the young man," said the corn fed philosopher, "to form his friendships among men older than himself. By the time he is at middle age they will all be dead and can't borrow his money."—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHLEY MADE REPLY.

Answered Criticisms of Sampson and Long.

THE BROOKLYN IN THE BATTLE.

Why She Wheeled Away and Value of the Manoeuvre—His Reason For Staying Before Cienfuegos and For Leaving Santiago to Coat His Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, handed to the committee on naval affairs a statement. The letter of the department, he said, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do.

On May 24, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. He could see no ground for such criticism.

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed either in the appendix or executive document C, but I received it on the 23rd and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago, on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. If the weather had allowed and he had known the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, he would have left the Eagle.

Speaking of "the retrograde movements" which the secretary, adapting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterized as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now." He adds:

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances, without certain knowledge of the whereabouts of that Spanish fleet, after having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigbee, Jewell and Wise that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of it and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts since it had left Curacao, after having been assured by Sigbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago, and by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then were it would be impossible to coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

The latter explanation he gave for his leaving Santiago, after he reached there.

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3, he said that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship:

"Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief" and steam eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear for action." Then followed the signal "close action" and this by the signal "the enemy is escaping to westward." Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of the vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed and "changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force now changing their course to the westward and between them and the Spanish vessels."

Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed them to the concentrated fire of the United States squadron. The result of this manoeuvre was that in 30 minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's were on fire and riddled with projectiles.

In conclusion Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage."

He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle. He says he made no report of his manoeuvre in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a question with him. His last paragraph reads:

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blockading the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it was worthy of commendation at that time I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

GENERALS STILL LIVE.

Member In Spanish Cortes Mourned Because Some Had Not Been Shot—War Criticisms.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The cortes reassembled and the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, and only a single general being absent.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the session of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war with Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proved failures.

Senor Sagasta arose and defended the government and its peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unjustifiable conduct."

Count d'Almenas complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." Again, he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago.

Reclamations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder. Then General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting the responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Bargas also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions today the senate adjourned.

In the chamber Senor Annix denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists. He charged the government with responsibility for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 23,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

ORDERED HOME.

Some Volunteers In Cuba and Others In the South to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The war department issued the following statement:

Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

At Savannah—Third Georgia, Batteries A, B, C, D Maine artillery, Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

At their present camps at Augusta and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-Fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, Two Hundred and First New York, Two Hundred and Third New York, Tenth Ohio, First Rhode Island, Second West Virginia.

The orders issued will muster out about 16,000 volunteer troops, including all such troops now in camp in the United States and the Georgia at Nuevas, Cuba, Two Hundred and Second New York at Guanajay and four batteries of Maine artillery now at Havana.

This will reduce the army strength to 110,000 men, of whom 30,000 are stationed in Cuba.

All the volunteer troops in Porto Rico have been previously discharged, and the only volunteers still in the service are either in the Philippines or in Cuba. No action will be taken with regard to those troops until congress acts upon the pending measures for the reorganization of the regular army. The enactment of the Hull bill, the war department says, will result in the muster out of all the remaining volunteers.

Apples Poisoned by Rats.

Poison placed in a grocery cellar at Bucyrus, O., to exterminate rats was dragged by them over a lot of apples. Loren Haman bought some of the fruit, and his whole family is sick. Ethel, aged 5, died in great agony. Many other purchasers of the apples suffered.



"Those we Leave Behind."

Men are careless about their lives for their own sakes, but a kind and tender man should think of others: he should think if he should die of those he leaves behind to grieve and sorrow and struggle on without him. For this reason alone, if for no other, every man should regard his health as a precious treasure not to be thrown away or spent and scattered in vain.

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giving power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy invigorating blood out of the food he eats. It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard muscular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals inflammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy.

"My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Britton, of Clinton, Detroit, Mich. (Box 475). "He had doctor with home physicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after awhile he commenced to take your wonderful medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome medicine, he can eat anything he wants and is again a well man."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

FACTS AND FICTION.

Experiences of East Liverpool Citizens Are Easily Proven to Be Facts. Outside Testimony Is Apt to Savor of Romance.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of East Liverpool is true. Read it and compare evidence from East Liverpool along with testimony from outside places, published side by side with this in the columns of this paper. Investigate still further, and you will be surprised at the number of people in East Liverpool who reach what this citizen says. Reiteration of such statements, local endorsement about the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be gained or disproven. Read this case:

Mrs. Edward Orr, of 230 Thompson street, says:

"My sister, Mrs. Borland, of Pittsburg, while visiting me, recommended Doan's Kidney Pills so highly that I was induced to try them. I had severe attacks of kidney complaint; sometimes I was so bad I could not get up; many times my neighbors came and found me lying on the lounge suffering, when I intended to do a big day's work. I was so miserable I could do nothing. After my sister told me of the pills I made up my mind to try them, and got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They did just what they claimed they would do—cured me sound and well in a few days. My little girl was feeling poorly, and had a sallow complexion for some time. I gave her a few doses, and after the treatment she looked splendidly."

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ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). **AJAX REMEDY CO., 29 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

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Restoring an Ancient Art.

Eugene Tenlonze, well known archaeologist and student of the antiquities of Paris, has recently made a restoration of a druggist's shop of the seventeenth century, with articles discovered recently in Paris. Some of them are as old as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.—Chicago Times-Herald.

NOT READY TO ANSWER

So the Marriage License Was Not Granted.

LESSON FOR WEST VIRGINIA BOY

Who Came Here For the Purpose of wedding the Woman of His Choice, and Was Not Prepared to Comply With the Provisions of the New Law.

The new marriage law of Ohio last week prevented two loving couples from being made one.

The young man resides in West Virginia while the lady of his choice lives in the city and is well known here. The relatives of one of the parties objected to the union, but the young couple decided to brave all the disfavor and be married without the knowledge of their relatives and inform them after the ceremony was over.

The date for the marriage was arranged, and one day the latter part of the last week the young man came to the city and the young couple thought their life of single blessedness was about to end. But they had reckoned without their host, as neither of them had thought of the new law, and when they appeared to get the license which would permit them to be married in this state they were unable to answer the volume of questions that are now put to candidates for matrimony.

They were refused a license, and instead of continuing their journey into another state decided to postpone their intended marriage until some future time. The young man returned to his home, and the marriage will not take place for sometime at least.

LAST SATURDAY

Of March Will Likely See City Primaries Held.

The date for holding the Republican city primaries has not yet been set, but they will probably take place the last Saturday in March.

A meeting of the central committee will probably be held in the near future to make arrangements for the primaries.

BRICKS GO DOWN

When the Average Citizen Steps on Them.

The sidewalks of the city in many places are in a horrible condition, and some attempt should be made to repair them.

It is almost impossible to pass along a street without getting shoes covered with mud, as the bricks in many places sink out of sight when they are stepped upon.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

An Explanation.

To the NEWS REVIEW Publishing company, East Liverpool, O.

DEAR SIR:—A report is in circulation at East Liverpool that J. O. B. Beatty, an ex-agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was discharged from the said company. This is not correct, as Mr. Beatty resigned on his own accord and gave 12 days' notice, where even is only required. His final inspection was taken and his account with the company O. K. I am

Respectfully Yours,

WILLIAM ARKLEY, District Superintendent.

Attending a Meeting.

Secretary Platts, of the Young Men's Christian association, this morning left for Columbus, where he will attend the annual state conference of business men, now in session in that city. The first session was held this morning, and the last will be tomorrow night.

Bendheim's are now selling their \$4.00 and \$3.50 box calf, vici kid and willow calf shoes, with double soles and calf lining, at \$2.90 a pair.

MORMONS PROTESTED.

Members of the Ohio Branch Against the Seating of Roberts in Congress.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—The Ohio branch of the Mormon church at Creola, Vinton county, O., adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah. The resolutions set forth that "the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has suffered greatly and been hindered much in its efforts to preach a pure gospel by the stigma of polygamy and its kindred evils taught and practiced by the Apostle church, commonly known as the Mormon church, in Utah."

The president of the Creola branch said: "We do not protest against Roberts simply because he is a Mormon, but because he is a lawbreaker and because of the evil doings of men of his kind, who have brought reproach upon us, an innocent people."

SENATOR BURKE ON TRIAL.

Testimony of Some of the Dellenbaugh Case Witnesses to Be Used.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The trial of Senator Vernon H. Burke upon the disbarment proceedings instituted against him by the Cleveland Bar association began in the circuit court with Judges Lauble and Caldwell on the bench.

Judge Hale being absent owing to illness. Both prosecution and defense were represented by a brilliant array of legal lights. It was agreed by both sides that the testimony of a large number of witnesses in the Dellenbaugh trial should be submitted and used in the Burke hearing.

This will make the hearing much shorter than the Dellenbaugh case. Attorney White read the charges against Burke and Mr. Baker followed with the reading of Burke's answer. Attorney A. T. Hills then took the witness stand and read the testimony in full that was given by Burke before the trial committee of the Bar association.

CEREAL COMBINE CHARTERED.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Capital, \$33,000,000.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for the American Cereal company, with an authorized capital of \$33,000,000.

The company is empowered to buy, sell and grind or otherwise manufacture oats, grain and cereals of all kinds, as well as to buy, build and operate elevators, mills and other structure.

The capital stock is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 per cent non-cumulative dividends, and \$18,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are Adrian H. Larkin, Francis L. Patton, Jr., and William F. Wilson, Jr., of Jersey City.

THE MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Bill Passed the House Appropriating the \$20,000,000 Provided For in the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.), upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the rollcall 57 members—31 Democrats, 25 Populists and 1 Silver Republican—voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster in the service of the United States was passed under suspension of rules.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

By a Vote of 44 to 26 It Was Made Unfinished Business in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. Agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed—44 to 26—this making the army bill the unfinished business. It was agreed that this action disposed finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session.

Prof. Stephens sentenced.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—George Herbert Stephens, who after a sensational trial was convicted of burning Pardee hall, was sentenced by Judge Scott to serve nine years at hard labor and separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary. Stephens pleaded non-vit contendere to the charges of larceny and malicious mischief, but the court suspended sentence in these cases.

GEN. MILES' DEFENSE.

Not Required to Report to Commissary General.

THE INTERVIEWS NOT AUTHENTIC.

Also Submitted a Mass of Evidence Showing That the Beef Was Bad. Three Other Officers Complained of the Canned Meat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry spent some time with calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army and later thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes, who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings, retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the courtroom.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official."

Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1, that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts.

Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance, the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was general talk among the officers at Ponce, General Miles said, that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for 72 hours. Dr. Daly's, however, was the first official report.

General Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters, giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled" and the like. He said that he should fix Sept. 21 (the date of Dr. Daly's report) as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attention.

In addition he showed a summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeamans, from the Yosemite, reported the condemnation of 8,000 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel O'Neil of the steamship Chester, 4,000 pounds; Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000 pounds.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne complained of the bad condition of the canned roast beef and the spoiled refrigerator beef. The fresh refrigerator beef was good.

Lieutenant Colonel Minor told of the bad condition of the canned roast beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good. Major Harry Jackson complained of

the canned beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good, as far as he saw. It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy probably would appear at today's session.

NO TREATY FRAMED.

The High Joint Commission Suspended Work, Hoping to Be Able to Agree Later On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission, after a session, adjourned to meet at Quebec, Aug. 2, unless the chairman of the respective commissions agree upon another date.

From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions it appeared there were serious differences of opinion regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so that its shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials.

Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament, at which the presence of the members of the commission from that country is desired, is overdue and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn. A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration, and the commissioners asserted that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions has been made.

Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

MRS. ROGERS APPEARED.

Told of the Death of Her Mother, Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Molineux to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven more witnesses were examined in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest adjourned. She will likely be cross-examined today, after which Mrs. Molineux will likely be put upon the stand.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnett in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnett told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a Kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cynide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnett had had "false" diphtheria and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnett in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient. Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury. David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

THE PEARS MURDER.

Secretary Hay Informed Pittsburgers a Thorough Inquiry Is Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Dalzell accompanied Harry S. Paul and Harry B. Pears of Pittsburg to the state department, where they laid before the secretary of state all the information in their possession regarding the killing of Frank P. Pears of Pittsburg in Honduras on Feb. 1.

Secretary Hay told them that a thorough investigation was now being made of the whole affair by the United States consul and a naval officer, and until they had been heard from nothing more could be done.

Future action of the government would depend also upon their report. If it was found that Mr. Pears had been murdered, then this country could demand of Honduras the punishment of the murderer and also a claim for damages could be made by the relatives of the murdered man.

Hitchcock Now Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

Admiral Sampson's Courage.

If there has ever been any doubt as to the courage of Admiral Sampson, it must have been forever dispelled when he went into the pit of the New York Stock Exchange while the animals were in full performance.—Omaha Bee.

FIRED BY NATIVES.

Tried to Burn Quarters of Washington Soldiers.

WIND CHANGED FORTUNATELY.

Some Shacks and Houses Burned In the Opposite Direction—Incendiaries Escaped—A Tack Was Expected—Natives Reported Moving Toward Singalong.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—(9:35 a. m.)—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalong.

Volunteer Chaplain Died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—General Otis cabled as follows from Manila under date of Feb. 20: "Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington infantry, died in hospital, this city, at 5:10 p. m., Feb. 19 (yesterday), acute enterocolitis."

RAFFEL TO LEAVE.

This Will Remove a Disturbing Factor in Affairs at Apia Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What is regarded as an inspired suggestion coming from Berlin to the effect that the differences between the powers party to



DR. RAFFEL

the treaty of Berlin relative to Samoa could best be adjusted by mutual disclaimers for the objectionable acts of their agents at Apia is regarded here as evidence that the whole matter is now entirely within the line of safety and that the disputes are about to be committed to adjustment by diplomatic means, the principals being at Washington, London and Berlin, instead of at Apia.

Contrary to the accepted belief here the German president of the municipal council, Raffel, has not yet left Apia, but information reached here that he will probably sail from there today. Thus will be removed from the scene one of the most threatening factors.

BANDERA REACHED HAVANA.

Cheered by Colored People—Gomez May Reach There Today.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—General Quintin Bandera, with two aides de-camp, all colored, arrived here from Santiago de Cuba and put up at the Hotel Inglaterra. Crowds of colored people blocked the sidewalks in front of the building and invaded the dining room and cheered the general.

General Bandera arrived here for the purpose of consulting with the Cuban assembly and to meet General Maximo Gomez. The latter is expected here today or tomorrow. Special trains running to Matanzas will carry the junta and the patriotic clubs to meet General Gomez.

Agoncillo Reached New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England tomorrow. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds. West Virginia—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Minister Accepted a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Rev. J. F. Bartlett, pastor of Austin Baptist church, Chicago, accepted a call to the Tenth Baptist church of this city.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 217.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1899.

TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON'S GIFT.

HIS PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Women at the Head of the Enterprise to Complete His Bequest—The Cornerstone Will Be Laid on the Anniversary of His Birth.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

On Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death, the cornerstone of the great national university he designed to establish and the site of which he provided in his bequest to the people will be laid by the women of America.

The George Washington Memorial association is the outgrowth of the patriotic desire to perfect this gift as an acknowledgment of the nation's debt of honor to the Father of His Country. The women who compose it are working in conjunction with a committee of 100 men, made up of prominent jurists, legislators and educators, headed by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

Their design is to raise a memorial building which shall be used as the administration building of the university and to raise it by the popular subscription of the women and children of the land. To compass this project a fund of \$250,000 will be necessary, but the George Washington Memorial association has already placed its foot on the ladder of success. Organized less than a year ago with a membership of 70, it has today an enrollment of more than 3,000, with \$16,000 in the treasury as an earnest of what is to come.

The University of the United States is intended to be a postgraduate university, which shall set a standard and complete the educational plan of the country by offering unexampled opportunity for advanced work. Washington's central idea that such an institution would make for good citizenship and patriotism in its highest sense is plainly shown in the terms of his bequest, here reproduced:

That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of Education often before their minds were formed, or they have imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own,—contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government and to true and genuine liberties of mankind, which there after are rarely overcome.—For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this (in my estimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than, the establishment of a University in the central part of the United States to which the Youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their Education in all branches of Polite literature in Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge on the principles of Politics and good Government and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment) by associating with each other and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from their local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned; and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and frequent of mischievous consequences to this Country: Under these impressions, so fully dilated,

Item I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid Acts of the Legislature of Virginia) to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general Government.

Geo. Washington.
(Original will lies in Fairfax Court House—Fairfax, Va.)

The site indicated is University square, in Washington, at the foot of New York avenue on the Potomac, where the old naval observatory formerly stood, and within ten minutes' walk of the White House.

Mrs. Susan Phelps Gage of Ithaca, the wife of a professor of Cornell, is the woman in whose mind the plan of the George Washington Memorial association first found birth. But it was Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., who brought it to healthy growth. To her ready sympathy and well known executive ability Mrs. Gage confided the purpose while on a summer visit. Mrs. Richardson's action was immediate. She enlisted the interest of representative women, and at the first list, at \$5 each, will be open till December, 1899. This honorary roll will be filed in the building when completed and will be an interesting genealogical record in the future. In view of this the personal and family name of a married woman as well as her husband's name is required. Mrs. George B. Bigelow is corresponding and Mrs. S. P. Gage recording secretary, Charles J. Bell of Washington is treasurer and the headquarters are in Copley square, Boston.

Mrs. Richardson, to whose personal magnetism and indefatigable labor the engineering of this whole successful scheme is so largely due, was prominent in the educational congress at the World's fair. She served as well on the

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

When we see a stone house that is ancient and gray,
Robed with vines and with mosses that crumble away;
When we see the quaint door and the knocker of brass
And the old fashioned flowers that nod as we pass,
We are told Time will never forget in his flight
That Washington slept in that house for a night.



Though these structures may crumble and fall in decay,
They'll be green with Love's ivy that fades not away;
Though the harpsichord's still and Priscilla's no more,
Her song patriotic floats sweet through the door,
Till we know in our dream of the Fight for the Right
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Oh, those famous headquarters are found there and here;
They're the landmarks of liberty precious and dear,
And we fancy we see in the dim long ago
All the soldiers on guard in the slush and the snow,
While the wind weirdly shrieks in its musical might
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Hurrah for the man that lit Liberty's lamp!
Whose face lights the green of the bill and the stamp!
Oh, what if his headquarters fall in decay—
Those headquarters made for a year or a day—
When he has a headquarters surpassing all art
That is builded by Love in America's heart!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

meeting held in Washington on Dec. 14, 1897, an organization was effected with 70 members. Mrs. Richardson was elected president, with Mrs. Henry R. Mallory of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank Northrop of New York, Mrs. H. A. Claiborne of Virginia, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles of Washington, Miss Elizabeth T. King of Baltimore, Mrs. Frank Monroe of New Orleans and Mrs. Orange J. Salisbury of Utah as vice presidents. Thirty-eight states have been officered with chairmen, whose duty it is to organize committees in each of the cities. Such women as Mrs. Calvin S. Brice for Ohio, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling for New Jersey, Mrs. William T. Carter for Pennsylvania and Mrs. William Reed for Maryland have been able lieutenants. The patriotic societies, educational associations and women's clubs throughout the country have been appealed to. The New York and New Jer-

sey and the future work of the association will be toward an endowment fund for the university, which will stand above all the colleges of the country—a worthy monument and a nation's pride.

EMMA H. DE ZOUCHÉ.

Washington and the Jumel Mansion.

One of the most interesting houses that Washington made his headquarters is the old Jumel mansion in New York city. In this building the illustrious Father of His Country was an actor both in love and war. He spent much of his time there, and it is said laid the plans of many of his battles in the council room at the end of the hall. The house was built for Mary Phillips, Washington's first sweetheart and later the wife of Roger Morris. At one time, while the general was meditating upon some stroke of policy in the little council room, 200 Indians visited him bearing wreaths of laurel, which they laid at his feet, calling him the "Great Father."

While Washington spent many pleasant days there he also saw troublous ones. In the latter part of 1776 he occupied the place as a headquarters during his retreat toward White Plains and on one occasion found it necessary to jump through a window in order to escape from the British.

Washington as a Youthful Observer.

That Washington had an exceptionally keen sense of observation is shown in his youthful "Journal of Survey." When but a boy of 16, he wrote the following description of an Indian war dance:

"They clear a large circle & make a great fire in ye middle. Men seat themselves around it. Ye speaker makes a grand speech. After he has finished ye best dancer jumps up as one awaked out of a sleep, & Runs & Jumps about ye ring in a most comical manner. Ye music is a Pot half full of water, with a Deerskin stretched over it, & a gourd with some shot in it to rattle, & a Piece of an horse's tail tied to it to make it look fine."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

There have been other patriots
Who set their country free;
There have been other warriors
Perhaps as great as he.

Heroes, too, there have been,
And statesmen called as sage;
Other men for other lands,
Each leader for his age.

But yet of all those heroes,
Of this world is sure,
There never yet has lived a man
So great and yet so pure!

WANTED!

COUNCILMEN—None but good and true and honest and honorable men need apply. Must be recommended by good and true and conservative citizens. Should go in training at once, as several vacancies will soon need to be filled.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

hoped that every one who has benefited by the public school system will make a birthday gift to the building fund.

The advisory council includes: Dr. John Clark Ridpath, historian, Boston; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university; Colonel H. H. Adams, director of civil study in American Schools For American Institute of Civics; Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, regent of California university; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, trustee of the Western college, Ohio.

The plans provide for an administration building in the form of a Grecian temple, with large auditorium and lecture rooms. The goal is already well in sight, and with this nucleus assured the university proper may be looked for at no distant date. Already private individuals and societies stand pledged to the Memorial association for the endowment of chairs and scholarships. The manifold resources of the capital, libraries, museums and scientific collections, will be thrown open to the stu-

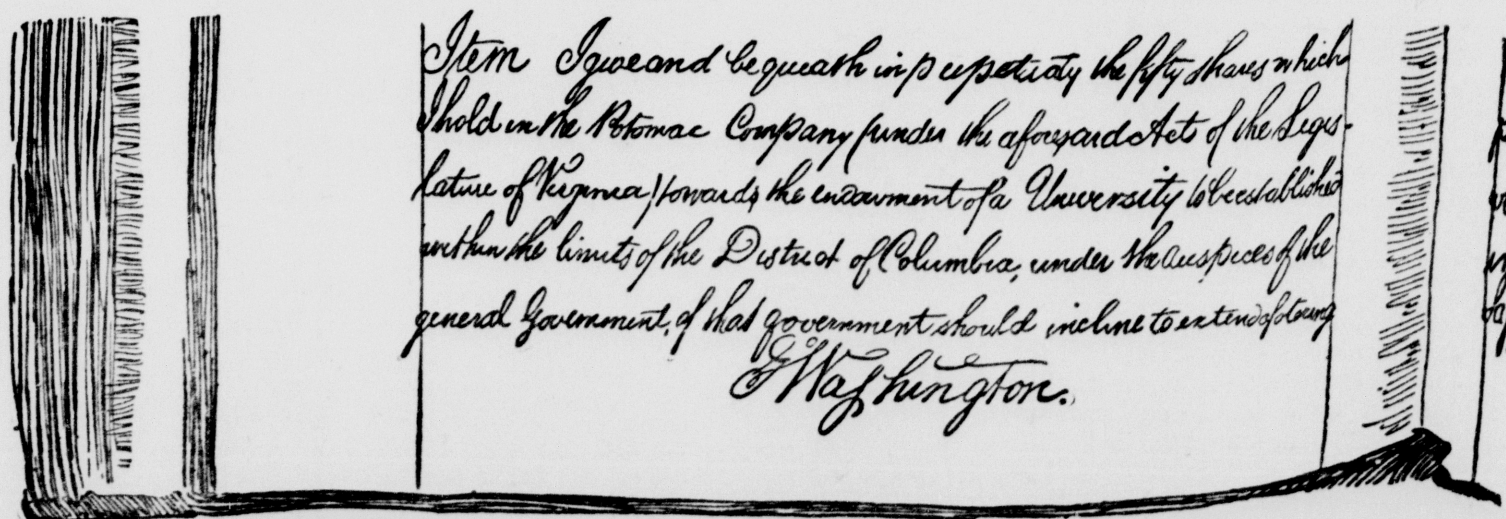


MRS. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON.
(President of the George Washington Memorial association.)

sey Federations of Clubs, comprehending an enormous body of women, have enrolled themselves as "pioneer promoters of George Washington's will and wish."

Mr. J. Theodore Odell of the Hotel Martinique, New York, who is at the head of the children's auxiliary, has set in motion plans for reaching all the bright boys and girls from 8 to 12 years old. "Mite boxes" of cardboard in patriotic colors with the story of the memorial printed over them have been sent out broadcast. In each town the child who assumes the responsibility for one or more of these nickel and dime collectors becomes the captain of a band

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.



IN THE KING'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER AS AN ENGLISH COLONIAL OFFICER.

His Early Bent Was a Martial One. An Adjutant General at Nineteen. Sent on an Important Mission to the French—Service to Braddock. [Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

Washington was by instinct a soldier. He was descended from a family of gentlemen, many of whom had distinguished themselves in the wars of England. It is not then strange that at an early age he should display aptitudes and inclinations for a military life. This bias of his mind was also aided by circumstances and environment. When a boy attending school—the schoolmaster, by the way, being sexton of the parish and his father's tenant—Great Britain and Spain were engaged in war, and Virginia entered with ardor into the contest. The inspiring music of the life and drum was re-echoed from town and village to the scattered hamlets, and the Old Dominion's quota of men was soon recruited and dispatched to the seat of war in the West Indies.

The mind of the boy was tinder to such a flame. His imagination became fired with military ardor, and soon he transformed the school playground into a scene of mimic battles. The school-boys were classified as English and Spanish, the former commanded by young Washington and the latter by a boy named William Stubble. History does not relate which party won the greatest number of victories, but it may be safely assumed that George Washington's gained a fair share of the laurels.

When George was 11 years of age, his elder brother Lawrence, who had been a captain in the Virginia battalion sent to the war, returned home. The stories he told his young brother of the scenes and incidents of warfare increased to enthusiasm his military ardor, and henceforth, when not engaged in sham fights, parades, reviews and other warlike features, at which George always commanded, occupied every spare moment of the boy's time.

When George Washington was about 14 years of age, his brother Lawrence, observing in him preferences and a temperament so congenial to his own, proposed to the boy's mother that he should enter the navy, as it offered at that time greater chances of preferment. Mrs. Washington reluctantly and after great persuasion gave her consent to this proposal, and a midshipman's warrant was obtained for the youth. He engaged with spirit and enthusiasm in the work of preparation for his departure, and it is stated that his luggage was actually on board a man-of-war anchored in the river when at the last moment his mother relented. It is perhaps idle to conjecture what might or might not have happened had George Washington entered the British navy. It is, however, quite safe to assume that had he done so he would never have been known as the "Father of His Country."

After passing three years as a surveyor Washington, when but 19 years of age, was appointed adjutant general with the rank of major to inspect and exercise the militia in one of the districts into which Virginia was divided in view of the French encroachments and Indian depredations with which the frontiers were threatened. French posts were already established on the banks of the Ohio, and Governor Dinwiddie selected Washington for the dangerous and arduous mission of interviewing the officer commanding the French forces and inquiring by what authority he was invading the king's dominions. He accepted at once and set out, without military escort, on his journey of nearly 600 miles, a great part of it over lofty and rugged mountains and through the heart of the wilderness. After encountering many dangers and narrowly escaping with his life he successfully performed his mission, and Jan. 16, 1754, delivered to Governor Dinwiddie the reply of the French commander to his message of inquiry.

Immediately after Washington's return he was appointed to the command of a small body of troops raised to meet immediate exigencies. Soon afterward, the military establishment having been increased, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment, of which he shortly assumed the full command through the death of his colonel. He commanded at the much misrepresented skirmish with the French which resulted in the death of Jumonville and also at the battle of Great Meadows, where Washington held the enemy, of vastly superior numbers, at bay from morning to night until the French requested a parley. The terms of the capitulation, as understood by Washington, were highly honorable, but when printed it contained conditions which he never would have agreed to had they not been suppressed or softened by the man who

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.

NOT READY TO ANSWER

So the Marriage License Was Not Granted.

LESSON FOR WEST VIRGINIA BOY

Who Came Here For the Purpose of Wedding the Woman of His Choice, and Was Not Prepared to Comply With the Provisions of the New Law.

The new marriage law of Ohio last week prevented two loving couples from being made one.

The young man resides in West Virginia while the lady of his choice lives in the city and is well known here. The relatives of one of the parties objected to the union, but the young couple decided to brave all the disfavor and be married without the knowledge of their relatives and inform them after the ceremony was over.

The date for the marriage was arranged, and one day the latter part of the last week the young man came to the city and the young couple thought their life of single blessedness was about to end. But they had reckoned without their host, as neither of them had thought of the new law, and when they appeared to get the license which would permit them to be married in this state they were unable to answer the volume of questions that are now put to candidates for matrimony.

They were refused a license, and instead of continuing their journey into another state decided to postpone their intended marriage until some future time. The young man returned to his home, and the marriage will not take place for sometime at least.

LAST SATURDAY

Of March Will Likely See City Primaries Held.

The date for holding the Republican city primaries has not yet been set, but they will probably take place the last Saturday in March.

A meeting of the central committee will probably be held in the near future to make arrangements for the primaries.

BRICKS GO DOWN

When the Average Citizen Steps on Them.

The sidewalks of the city in many places are in a horrible condition, and some attempt should be made to repair them.

It is almost impossible to pass along a street without getting shoes covered with mud, as the bricks in many places sink out of sight when they are stepped upon.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

An Explanation.

To the NEWS REVIEW Publishing company, East Liverpool, O.

DEAR SIRS—A report is in circulation at East Liverpool that J. C. B. Beatty, an ex-agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was discharged from the said company. This is not correct, as Mr. Beatty resigned on his own accord and gave 12 days' notice, where seven is only required. His final inspection was taken and his account with the company O. K. I am

Respectfully Yours,

WILLIAM ARKLEY,
District Superintendent.

Attending a Meeting.

Secretary Platts, of the Young Men's Christian association, this morning left for Columbus, where he will attend the annual state conference of business men, now in session in that city. The first session was held this morning, and the last will be tomorrow night.

Bendheim's are now selling their \$4.00 and \$3.50 box calf, vici kid and willow calf shoes, with double soles and calf lining, at \$2.90 a pair.

MORMONS PROTESTED.

Members of the Ohio Branch Against the Seating of Roberts in Congress.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—The Ohio branch of the Mormon church at Croola, Vinton county, O., adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah. The resolutions set forth that "the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has suffered greatly and been hindered much in its efforts to preach a pure gospel by the stigma of polygamy and its kindred evils taught and practiced by the Apostle church, commonly known as the Mormon church, in Utah."

The president of the Croola branch said: "We do not protest against Roberts simply because he is a Mormon, but because he is a lawbreaker and because of the evil doings of men of his kind, who have brought reproach upon us, an innocent people."

SENATOR BURKE ON TRIAL.

Testimony of Some of the Dellenbaugh Case Witnesses to Be Used.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The trial of Senator Vernon H. Burke upon the disbarment proceedings instituted against him by the Cleveland Bar association began in the circuit court with Judges Lauble and Caldwell on the bench.

Judge Hale being absent owing to illness. Both prosecution and defense were represented by a brilliant array of legal lights. It was agreed by both sides that the testimony of a large number of witnesses in the Dellenbaugh trial should be submitted and used in the Burke hearing.

This will make the hearing much shorter than the Dellenbaugh case. Attorney White read the charges against Burke and Mr. Eaker followed with the reading of Burke's answer. Attorney A. T. Hills then took the witness stand and read the testimony in full that was given by Burke before the trial committee of the Bar association.

CEREAL COMBINE CHARTERED.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Capital, \$33,000,000.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for the American Cereal company, with an authorized capital of \$33,000,000.

The company is empowered to buy, sell and grind or otherwise manufacture oats, grain and cereals of all kinds, as well as to buy, build and operate elevators, mills and other structure.

The capital stock is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 percent non-cumulative dividends, and \$18,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are Adrian H. Larkin, Francis L. Patton, Jr., and William F. Wilson, Jr., of Jersey City.

THE MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Bill Passed the House Appropriating the \$20,000,000 Provided For in the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.), upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the rollcall 57 members—31 Democrats, 25 Populists and 1 Silver Republican—voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster in the service of the United States was passed under suspension of rules.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

By a Vote of 44 to 26 It Was Made Unfinished Business in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. Agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without disposing of the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed—44 to 26—thus making the army bill the unfinished business. It was agreed that this action disposed finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session.

Prof. Stephens Sentenced.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—George Herbert Stephens, who after a sensational trial was convicted of burning Paradise hall, was sentenced by Judge Scott to serve nine years at hard labor and separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary. Stephens pleaded non-vult contendere to the charges of larceny and malicious mischief, but the court suspended sentence in these cases.

GEN. MILES' DEFENSE.

Not Required to Report to Commissary General.

THE INTERVIEWS NOT AUTHENTIC.

Also Submitted a Mass of Evidence Showing That the Beef Was Bad. Three Other Officers Complained of the Canned Meat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry spent some time with calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army and later thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes, who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the courtroom.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs and uniforms on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official."

Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1, that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts.

Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to The Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance, the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was general talk among the officers at Ponce, General Miles said, that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for 72 hours. Dr. Daly's, however, was the first official report.

General Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters, giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled" and the like. He said that he should fix Sept. 21 (the date of Dr. Daly's report) as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attention.

In addition he showed a summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeamans, from the Yosemite, reported the condemnation of 8,000 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel O'Neil of the steamship Chester, 4,000 pounds; Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000 pounds.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne complained of the bad condition of the canned roast beef and the spoiled refrigerated beef. The fresh refrigerator beef was good.

Lieutenant Colonel Minor told of the bad condition of the canned roast beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good. Major Harry Jackson complained of

the canned beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good, as far as he saw. It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy probably would appear at today's session.

NO TREATY FRAMED.

The High Joint Commission Suspended Work, Hoping to Be Able to Agree Later On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission, after a session, adjourned to meet at Quebec, Aug. 2, unless the chairman of the respective commissions agree upon another date.

From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions it appeared there were serious differences of opinion regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so that its shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials.

Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament, at which the presence of the members of the commission from that country is desired, is overdue and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn. A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration, and the commissioners asserted that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions has been made.

Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

MRS. ROGERS APPEARED.

Told of the Death of Her Mother, Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Molineux to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven more witnesses were examined in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest adjourned. She will likely be cross-examined today, after which Mrs. Molineux will likely be put upon the stand.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnett in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnett told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a Kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cyanide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnett had had "false" diphtheria and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnett in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient. Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury. David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

THE PEARS MURDER.

Secretary Hay Informed Pittsburghers a Thorough Inquiry Is Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Daizell accompanied Harry S. Paul and Harry B. Pears of Pittsburgh to the state department, where they laid before the secretary of state all the information in their possession regarding the killing of Frank P. Pears of Pittsburgh in Honduras on Feb. 1.

Secretary Hay told them that a thorough investigation was now being made of the whole affair by the United States consul and a naval officer, and until they had been heard from nothing more could be done.

Future action of the government would depend also upon their report. If it was found that Mr. Pears had been murdered, then this country could demand of Honduras the punishment of the murderer and also a claim for damages could be made by the relatives of the murdered man.

Hitchcock Now Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

Admiral Sampson's Courage.

If there has ever been any doubt as to the courage of Admiral Sampson, it must have been forever dispelled when he went into the pit of the New York Stock Exchange while the animals were in full performance.—Omaha Bee.

FIRE BY NATIVES.

Tried to Burn Quarters of Washington Soldiers.

WIND CHANGED FORTUNATELY.

Some Shacks and Houses Burned In the Opposite Direction—Incendiaries Escaped—A Tack Was Expected—Natives Reported Moving Toward Singalon.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—(9:35 a. m.)—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

Volunteer Chaplain Died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—General Otis cabled as follows from Manila under date of Feb. 20: "Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington infantry, died in hospital, this city, at 5:10 p. m., Feb. 19 (yesterday), acute enterocolitis."

RAFFEL TO LEAVE.

This Will Remove a Disturbing Factor in Affairs at Apia Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What is regarded as an inspired suggestion coming from Berlin to the effect that the differences between the powers party to



DR. RAFFEL

the treaty of Berlin relative to Samoa could best be adjusted by mutual disclaimers for the objectionable acts of their agents at Apia is regarded here as evidence that the whole matter is now entirely within the line of safety and that the disputes are about to be committed to adjustment by diplomatic means, the principals being at Washington, London and Berlin, instead of at Apia.

Contrary to the accepted belief here the German president of the municipal council, Raffel, has not yet left Apia, but information reached here that he will probably sail from there today. Thus will be removed from the scene one of the most threatening factors.

BANDERA REACHED HAVANA.

Cheered by Colored People—Gomez May Reach There Today.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—General Quintin Bandera, with two aides de-camp, all colored, arrived here from Santiago de Cuba and put up at the Hotel Inglaterra. Crowds of colored people blocked the sidewalks in front of the building and invaded the dining room and cheered the general.

General Bandera arrived here for the purpose of consulting with the Cuban assembly and to meet General Maximo Gomez. The latter is expected here today or tomorrow. Special trains running to Matanzas will carry the junta and the patriotic clubs to meet General Gomez.

Agoncillo Reached New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England tomorrow. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so.

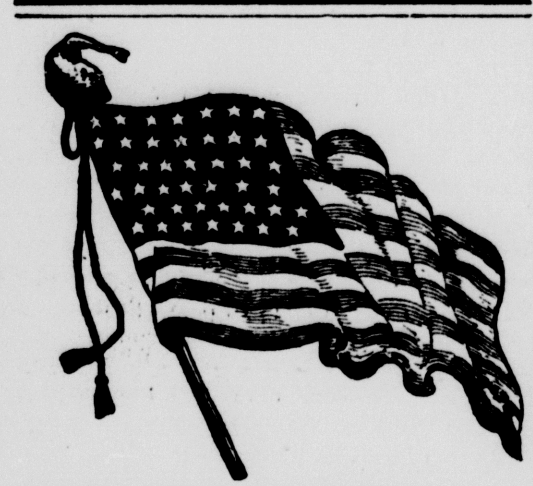
Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.
West Virginia—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Minister Accepted a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Rev. J. F. Bartlett, pastor of Austin Baptist church, Chicago, accepted a call to the Tenth Baptist church of this city.

UNION LABEL
UNION PAPERS.
All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



Tomorrow being Washington's
Birthday and a legal holiday,
there will be no issue of the
News Review. All the news
Thursday evening.

GENERAL MILES assumed a position
while on the witness stand yesterday
which the country will not be long in
understanding. While he would not
acknowledge published "interviews" as
coming from him, he admitted he was
not altogether opposed to what the
newspaper men had written. There
therefore can be little doubt as to the
general's position.

UNLESS a number of army officers
were mistaken, the beef served during
the Cuban campaign was unfit for use.
They not only testify from observing
the effect of the stuff on their men, but
some say they were ill after eating it.
If it is shown that contractors and beef
packers were responsible for this putrid
food the government should not waste
much time in dealing out the punish-
ment they have brought upon them-
selves.

CLEAN THE TOWN.
Although more than one robin is re-
quired to make a spring, winter is far
enough in the past to warrant a thor-
ough cleaning of the city in the very
near future. In fact the work might be
commenced at once. It must be done,
and the authorities cannot afford to de-
lay it any considerable time. The
health of the city depends largely upon
the amount of filth found in its streets
and alleys, and to leave quantities of it
where it will do harm is to place in a
perilous position the lives of many per-
sons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.
The whole country will tomorrow pay
tribute to the memory of George Wash-
ington, recalling the nobility of charac-
ter and remembering the deeds that
made his name immortal. There is no
special significance in the holiday
beyond the simple fact that Americans
continue to hold in reverence the great
soldier and statesman, never forgetting
that to him is due in great measure the
liberty they enjoy. It is good to cele-
brate the anniversary of a man so illus-
trious, and it will be a sorry day for this
country when the people cease to do
honor to George Washington, should
that time ever come.

BRYAN'S LATEST.
Colonel Bryan's arguments against
increasing the standing army should
not surprise even those of his own party
who still take stock in his vaporings.
When it is remembered that he resigned
from the volunteer service upon becom-
ing convinced that his regiment was
about to be ordered to Cuba, it is hard
to find in his character any particular
enthusiasm for the army. Not possess-
ing those qualities which go to make up
a good soldier, he probably cannot
understand where in all this country
could be found enough men to make the
increased expenditure a paying invest-
ment.

Attending a Meeting.
Supt. R. E. Rayman left for Colum-
bus, last night, where he will spend the
week attending the annual meeting of
the National Educators' association,
now in session in that city. He will re-
turn to the city Saturday.

FINE FOODS BUILD FINE MINDS.
Try BAGLEY'S
BRAIN, BOTTOM, PAN, RYE,
GRAHAM, HEALTH AND CURRANT.
ASK YOUR GROCER.
HOME MADE BREAD.
Phone 44.
THE BAGLEY CO.

BROKE DOWN A DOOR
Thieves Then Entered George
Meredith's Store.

THEY RIFLED THE CASH REGISTER
But What Else Was Taken Is Not Known.
A Lady Left Her Pocketbook In a Den-
tist's Reception Room and Was Robbed
of the Contents.

Robberies have become so general in
the city in the last few weeks that
scarcely a night passes that some place
is not burglarized, and last night was no
exception.

Sometime after 11 o'clock thieves at-
tempted to gain an entrance to the busi-
ness house of G. W. Meredith by going
to one of the windows in the rear of the
building, but they were foiled in their
attempt, as the windows were protected
with wire. This did not annoy the thieves
to any great extent, and securing a
large piece of gas pipe they proceeded to
break a rear door in pieces. After get-
ting into the place they went to the
office and rang up 40 cents on the cash
register and proceeded to take what
change, amounting to a few dollars,
was in it with the exception of a few
pennies. If there was anything more
taken Mr. Meredith does not know it.

The noise of the dance, held in the
hall above, enabled the thieves to work
without fear, and the robbery was dis-
covered by a man who was at the
dance. Officer McMillan was notified
and Mr. Meredith was called by tele-
phone and the rear door of his business
house was nailed up. There is no clue
to the thieves.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Alli-
son, of East End, was having some den-
tal work done in the operating room of
the dental parlors of Dr. J. Bert George
and had laid her pocketbook down on a
stand in the reception room. While she
was still in the chair a lady entered the
room and asked the doctor how soon he
could do some work for her, and received
a reply that it would be fully half an hour.
The lady seemed to be much excited and
after remaining in the room a short
time left and said she would return, but
she has not yet put in an appearance.

When Mrs. Allison left the operating
chair she walked into the reception room
and picked up her pocketbook and open-
ing it, discovered that a \$10 bill, which
had been in it, was missing. She at
once notified Doctor George of her loss,
and in order to make sure that she had
been robbed a careful search was made
for the money both in the office and at
her home, but no trace was found of it.
The lady who entered the office while
the pocketbook was on the table was not
known, and it is probable no clue of the
thief will ever be found.

NEW BLOCK.
Plans Being Erected For a New Market
Street Building.

Plans are now being prepared for a
handsome brick block to be erected this
season in East Market street by Ryan
Brothers.

The block will be of brick, 45x60, and
will be two stories in height. The block
will do much toward adding to the ap-
pearance of the street.

Postponed a Meeting.
The meeting of the Bible class, to have
been held at the Young Men's Christian
association tonight, has been postponed
owing to the absence of Secretary
Platts.

GOT A
SORE THROAT
Don't let it run on—it may prove
dangerous. Go to your druggist and
ask for
TONSILINE.
Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat
affection and does it promptly and
thoroughly.
It's the stitch in time. Don't neg-
lect to use it.
25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

THE PICTURES.
Large and Enthusiastic Audi-
ence Saw the Anti-Saloon
League Entertainment.

The illustrated lecture, given last
evening at the First Presbyterian
church by Superintendent Baker, of the
Anti-Saloon league, was largely at-
tended, the auditorium being filled and
many persons finding seats in the lec-
ture room.

Mr. Baker told the story of the pic-
tures as they were thrown upon the
screen in that vigorous manner that
marked his addresses on Sunday, and
he was at times loudly applauded. The
pictures depicted life in the slums, the
result of poverty caused by drunken-
ness.

A pleasing feature of the entertain-
ment was the singing of patriotic airs
by the audience, every one, apparently,
joining heartily in the exercise.

The lecture will be repeated tonight
at the First M. E. church, and tomorrow
evening at the Second M. E. church.

ALGER'S ASSAILANTS.
What a Wellsville Man Thinks of
Them.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—Permit me to
express through the medium of your
excellent paper my opinion, and what I
believe is the opinion of the majority of
Columbiana county citizens, concerning
the disgraceful demonstration by Boston
people against Secretary Alger.

It was unmanly and un-American, and
the hisses but confirmed a suspicion
I have long held. Way back in the
councils of eternity the Creator pro-
duced two specimens of animal life that
naturally hiss when confronted by a
higher power, the snake and the goose.
Hence the demonstration in Boston.
Whether those who hissed were snakes
or geese it is not hard for the public to
decide.

D. E. BROCKETT.
WELLSVILLE, Feb. 20.

GOOD MUSIC AND ACTING
Are Promised For the Production of the
Chimes of Normandy.

A dress rehearsal of the "Chimes of
Normandy" will be held this evening at
the Grand, and the play will be pro-
duced at the Grand tomorrow and
Thursday evenings for the benefit of
the hospital fund.

The company have spent much time
in rehearsing and the opera will be the
best ever produced in the city. The
music is very pretty and every member
of the cast is good, while "Gaspard the
Miser," as played by Mr. Knowles,
could not be better.

POPULAR
Are the Liverpool Boys at the Mansfield
Reformatory.

Dr. W. H. Locke, chaplain of the
Mansfield reformatory, while in the city
yesterday made the NEWS REVIEW a
pleasant call.

Doctor Locke stated that he likes his
place very well, and the Liverpool in-
mates of the institution are all getting
along splendidly. James McConnaughy
is well liked at the institution, while
Theodore Pryor already has many
friends as has George Seibert.

EARLY CLEANING.
The City Will Be Given Its Overhauling
Very Soon.

As soon as the streets and alleys dry
to some extent Sanitary Officer Burgess
will begin to notify residents of the city
to clean up their premises. The date
for the annual cleaning is March 15, but
Officer Burgess thinks there is no neces-
sity for waiting this long, and the clean-
ing will be commenced earlier than
usual this year.

Irons Will Ride Again.

Bert Irons, the champion bicycle rider
of Beaver county, was in the city yes-
terday shaking hands with friends. He
announces that he will ride again this
year. His races will be closely watched
by many people in the city.

We are selling all our men's
\$5.00 double sole and calf lined
shoes now at \$3.50 a pair.
BENDHEIM'S.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills
They have stood the test of years,
and have cured thousands of
cases of Nervous Diseases, such
as Debility, Dizziness, Sleepless-
ness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c.
They clear the brain, strengthen
the circulation, make digestion
perfect, and impart a healthy
vigor to the whole being. All drains
and losses are checked permanently.
Unless patients are properly cured,
their condition often worries them
into Insanity, Consumption or Death.
Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes,
with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure
or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book.
Address,
For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

CARRYING A REVOLVER
Cost Hal Surles the Usual
Amount.

JAMES RUSBY WAS FINED AGAIN

He Had No Money, and Was Sent to the
Rear—The Charges Against Call and
Broome Are Being Investigated by the
Police.

Only a small amount of business was
transacted in Mayor Bough's court this
morning, but before the day's business
is finished it is probable a number of
cases will have been disposed of.

Hal Surles, who was arrested Satur-
day night for carrying concealed wea-
pons, appeared before the mayor yester-
day afternoon and was fined \$5 60 after
he pleaded guilty to the charge.

James Rusby, who was gathered in
Sunday, was fined \$9 60 on a charge of
intoxication. He did not have enough
money to secure his release, and as a re-
sult he is still lingering.

George Monroe, who was arrested on
a charge of obtaining goods under false
pretense, is still in jail. It is probable
the man will be released, as the person
from whom the guitar was taken was at
the mayor's office this morning, and
was reluctant about pushing the case.
There was a hitch as to the present
value of the instrument.

Lewis Call and Pearl Broome are still
in jail on a charge of suspicion. They
were before the mayor late yesterday
and both told the same story. From
other sources it was learned by
the authorities the stories they
told did not coincide with their
actions upon the night when they were
arrested. The belting found in their
possession is still at city hall and it
is thought the goods belong to
the Steubenville water works which
was robbed a few weeks ago. The police
communicated with the authorities of
that place this afternoon relative to the
matter.

No arrests were made last night.

Events of the Holiday.
The Young Women's Missionary so-
ciety of the First Presbyterian church
will entertain their friends this even-
ing at the residence of Miss Sara Hall,
Kossuth street, by a Martha Washing-
ton tea party.

The Daughters of America and Junior
Mechanics will spend tomorrow evening
pleasantly in their lodge room. The
entertainment is for members only.

SOLDIER BOYS
Can Hear the Lecture This Evening Free
of Charge.

The young people who have charge of
the lecture of Chaplain Campbell at the
First U. P. church this evening, invite
all members of Company E to be pres-
ent. They will be admitted free of
charge.

Excursion to Columbus via Pennsylvania
Lines.

February 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, low
rates non-transferable excursion tickets
will be sold to Columbus by Y. M. C.
A. Ohio state annual convention, and
assembly of board of education of Ohio.
Return coupons valid February 25th, in-
clusive.

Men's \$4.00 and \$3.50 shoes,
all sizes, all widths, black and
tan, double soles and calf lining,
now \$2.90 at

BENDHEIM'S.
Got a Job.
LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—Bert E.
Burns, former postmaster, has received
an appointment as railway postal clerk.
He passed the civil service examination
recently held at Columbus, and re-
ceived a grade so high that he was
quickly appointed.

TWO NEW WIRES
Will Be Stretched Across the
County by the Telephone
Company.

Manager Frank Swaney, of the tele-
phone company, was informed this
morning that it is the purpose of the
management to further improve the ser-
vice in this county.

Recently Mr. Swaney discovered that
the lines in use could not accommodate
the steadily increasing business, and
made requisition for improvements.
The matter was duly considered and to-
day the news came the requisition had
been honored, estimates prepared
and the work would be done as soon as
the construction force can reach it.

The new lines will extend from Liv-
erpool to Salem, cutting in at the
Wellsville and Lisbon exchanges. It
will give five lines for local business. At
present every demand will be answered.

Dead Dogs.
Sanitary Officer Burgess was a busy
man yesterday burying dead dogs, and
had three of the animals to dispose of.
They were all in the vicinity of Second
street, and of course after they were
dead nobody owned them, and the
officer was compelled to put them under
the earth.

Book Men to Meet.
The book committee of the public
library will meet Friday evening and
will endeavor to complete the work of
selecting the books to be purchased for
the library, in order that they may make
a report to the trustees.

Repairing the Building.
The Odd Fellows are having the
cornice repaired and a new roof put on
their block in Fifth street.

\$2.50 shoes for \$1.98. We are
selling men's \$2.50 shoes, with
waterproof uppers and double
soles, for \$1.98.

BENDHEIM'S.

7 SUTHERLAND
SISTERS'
HAIR GROWER
FOR OVER 14 YEARS
This highly meritorious preparation has
stood at the head of all hair restoratives.
More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used
by the American people, and thousands of
testimonials bear witness to its excellence,
while there were never any complaints
when directions were followed.
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
SCALP CLEANER
Is the only dandruff cure. For sham-
pooing, it has no equal.
All Live Druggists Sell It.

RUBBER
STAMPS
Exclusive Agency for the
Celebrated Air Cushion
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW
PLANS.
Now is the time. Begin early and avoid
the spring rush. Desirably arranged houses
are in demand and bring a profitable rent or
sale price. We know how to make them.
guarantee to save you more than the cost of
the plans in letting the contract. No matter
how cheap or how dear you want a house
Call on me early and get my suggestions.
A. W. SCOTT, ARCHITECT,
Foutts Block.

THE EAST END.

JAS. K. COCHRAN DEAD

Well Known Resident Passed Away Last Night.

PARALYSIS WAS THE CAUSE

H. A. Weeks Sold His Campground Property—West Virginia Soldier Called on Friends—New Business Building Being Erected—Factories are Starting.

James K. Cochran, aged 48 years, died at his home in Virginia avenue, last night, after a lingering illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Cochran was one of the best known citizens in this part of the city, having lived in East End a number of years. Several weeks ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He suffered another stroke last Saturday which caused him to lose his speech.

New Business Block.

Henry Neiningner yesterday broke ground for the erection of a store room in Mulberry street, near Lake's run. The room will measure 20x50 feet.

It is expected that work upon the new residence of Abner Martin, in Mulberry street near the old hose house, will be commenced next week. The foundation has been completed for some time, and everything is in readiness for the bricklayers and carpenters.

To Meet at the Parsonage.

The members of the Second U. P. church will tomorrow night hold the prayermeeting services at the residence of Rev. J. R. Greene because there are no lights in the hall the congregation has been occupying for some time. At the close of the meeting the congregation will visit the Second M. E. church and look at the views which will be presented by the Anti-saloon workers.

Cost of the New Church.

The contract for the carpet for the Second U. P. church has been let, and it is thought work will be commenced laying it in the auditorium not later than Thursday morning. The seats are now being put together and as soon as the carpet is laid they will be placed in position. When the church is completed in detail the members will have expended \$6,500.

A Soldier Called on Friends.

W. C. Rider, formerly of this part of the city, who enlisted in Company F, First West Virginia Volunteer infantry when the war broke out, was in the city yesterday and today calling on friends. He was discharged from the service recently when the regiment was in camp in Georgia. Before his enlistment he was employed in one of the river potteries.

To Finish Culverts.

If the weather permits the work of finishing the Mulberry street and Pennsylvania avenue culverts will be commenced soon. The Pennsylvania avenue culvert is in a bad position and during the past few days the earth has been falling from the side. Should a heavy rain occur the current in Lake's run would widen the opening several feet.

Postmaster Baird Ill.

Postmaster Baird is very ill, suffering with a severe attack of grip. He is not as yet confined to his bed, although his friends consider his condition bad.

Mrs. Robert Finley, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving rapidly. She will be able to be out before the end of the week.

To Make Brick.

The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson works will resume operations in the brick department within a few days.

The East End pottery will resume operations in full Thursday morning after a prolonged shut down. The slip-makers will commence work tomorrow morning.

Cleaning the Streets.

Commissioner Ramsey yesterday had several men at work cleaning streets, and cutting a channel through the ice in a number of others. The streets during the early spring will be cleaned thoroughly, and those which will not be improved by the city will be taken care of.

H. A. Weeks Sold His Cottage.

H. A. Weeks, of Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday sold a cottage and two lots at Spring Grove to N. T. Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue. Consideration private, Mr. Ashbaugh has been living in the cottage for several years, but this year he will improve the land extensively.

AMERICA IN CUBA.

A Frenchman's Views of Our Government There.

Mr. Robert Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, sends me a copy of Le Siecle, a French newspaper, which contains an extract from a letter written by a Frenchman in Cuba concerning the new American government there. It reads:

"When you receive this letter, we shall be under the stars and stripes, and I think that 'this hat' has come to stay, as our new allies and protectors, the Americans, say. I think that it will all turn out as in Tunis for France and as in Egypt for England. In any case I am no longer a proud Castilian, because I shall follow the destinies of my country. These promise to be happy. We are going to enjoy liberty 'a la Americaine.' It has already commenced. Our Catholic church is declared by Mr. McKinley to be independent of the state. It now looks up to the pope only, who has named a Frenchman as apostolic delegate—Mgr. Deschappelles, bishop of New Orleans.

"The Americans give us a customs tariff 62 per cent lower than the one under which we operated before the war, and in spite of it the custom house at Santiago has produced 25 per cent more than the amount received during any corresponding period, which goes to show that the days of stealing are over. The Americans have also abolished the passports for the interior. This was an exorbitant tax. My own passport (cedula personal) cost me 100 piastres—that is to say, 500 francs—per year (\$96.50).

"They have also done away with stamped paper, another exorbitant tax upon the smallest transactions. Taxes upon sales of real estate have likewise been abolished, and property increases in value, and transactions are easy, while the Spanish regime crushed us by impositions. If this continues, and above all if we succeed in introducing our sugars free into the United States, Cuba will become richer than the Klondike."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BOYS IN TRAMP LIFE.

Fully 5,000 of Them, Mr. Willard Says, Who Beg for the Hobo.

Frank Willard, the author of a series of magazine articles upon tramp life, addressed the meeting of the Public Education association, held in Berkeley Lyceum, New York, the other afternoon. He spoke in the interest of the Tombs prison school, and made special reference to the boys in the tramp army.

"The railroads," said the speaker, "are the worst slums we have in the United States. Their widespread use for the purposes of trampdom dates back to the period just after the war. A large number of men and boys, accustomed to camp life in the army, preferred to wander about the country to returning to regular occupations. The railroads became their highways. At first they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 hoboes had come into existence as a class. By 1885 they were recognized as a nuisance.

"The bulk of these men soon discovered the value of begging by proxy. The boy became a factor in the hobo's life. The hobo exercises an easy fascination over the average boy of romantic temperament. The boy is told alluring stories of western life. The great final argument is the assurance that he can ride all over the country in a 'side door Pullman' for nothing.

"Then the boy's apprenticeship begins. His duty is to beg. He is made to think crime a successful career and regard the prison life as an unimportant but necessary part of the business. I believe that the school that would take him from the ranks of the hobo should consider crime as a business—as the criminal does—and show the boy that it does not pay. From my experience and observation I should say that the average period of time between prisons for the criminal is seven months. The matter should be presented to the boy in this light. The number of boys in tramp life I place at from 5,000 to 7,000."—New York Sun.

MARINER'S LONELY TRIP.

Captain Frietsch Proposes to Go to Manila in 24 Foot Boat.

Captain Adolph Frietsch, of Milwaukee, is in Chicago, making arrangements to cross from San Francisco to Manila in a 24 foot open sailboat.

"I propose now to go across the Pacific alone in a smaller boat," said Captain Frietsch recently. "I will go from the coast of California to the Philippines in 63 days. It is, in round numbers, 7,000 miles. I am a builder as well as a navigator. I will go to San Francisco and make the boat in 24 days and be all ready to start. I will get to Honolulu in 21 days, and then from Honolulu to Manila in 42 days. Before my Atlantic trip I said I would make it in 32 days, and I did it in less."—New York World.

Some Advice.

"I would advise the young man," said the corn fed philosopher, "to form his friendships among men older than himself. By the time he is at middle age they will all be dead and can't borrow his money."—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHLEY MADE REPLY.

Answered Criticisms of Sampson and Long.

THE BROOKLYN IN THE BATTLE.

Why She Wheeled Away and Value of the Manoeuvre—His Reason For Staying Before Cienfuegos and For Leaving Santiago to Coat His Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, handed to the committee on naval affairs a statement. The letter of the department, he said, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. On May 24, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. He could see no ground for such criticism.

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed either in the appendix or executive document C, but I received it on the 23rd and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago, on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. If the weather had allowed and he had known the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, he would have left the Eagle.

Speaking of "the retrograde movements" which the secretary, adapting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterized as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now." He adds:

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances, without certain knowledge of the whereabouts of that Spanish fleet, after having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigsbee, Jewell and Wise that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of it and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts since it had left Curacao, after having been assured by Sigsbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago, and by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then were it would be impossible to coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

The latter explanation he gave for his leaving Santiago, after he reached there.

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3, he said that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship:

"Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief" and steam eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily charged me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear for action." Then followed the signal "close action" and this by the signal "the enemy is escaping to westward." Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of the vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed and "changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force now changing their course to the westward and between them and the Spanish vessels."

Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed them to the concentrated fire of the United States squadron. The result of this manoeuvre was that in 30 minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's were on fire and riddled with projectiles.

In conclusion Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage."

He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle. He says he made no report of his manoeuvre in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a question with him. His last paragraph reads:

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blockading the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it was worthy of commendation at that time I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

GENERALS STILL LIVE.

Member In Spanish Cortes Murmured Because Some Had Not Been Shot—War Criticisms.

Madrid, Feb. 21.—The cortes reassembled and the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the session of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war with Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proved failures.

Senor Sagasta arose and defended the government and its peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unpardonable conduct."

Count d'Almenas complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." Again, he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of huns led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago. Recriminations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder. Then General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting the responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Barges also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions today the senate adjourned.

In the chamber Senor Annix denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists. He charged the government with responsibility for the surrender of Santiago, "which they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 23,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Annon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

ORDERED HOME.

Some Volunteers In Cuba and Others In the South to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The war department issued the following statement: Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

At Savannah—Third Georgia, Batteries A, B, C, D Maine artillery, Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

At their present camps at Augusta and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-Fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, Two Hundred and First New York, Two Hundred and Third New York, Tenth Ohio, First Knod Island, Second West Virginia.

The orders issued will muster out about 16,000 volunteer troops, including all such troops now in camp in the United States and the Georgia at Nuevas, Cuba, Two Hundred and Second New York at Guanajay and four batteries of Maine artillery now at Havana.

This will reduce the army strength to 110,000 men, of whom 30,000 are stationed in Cuba.

All the volunteer troops in Porto Rico have been previously discharged, and the only volunteers still in the service are either in the Philippines or in Cuba. No action will be taken with regard to those troops until congress acts upon the pending measures for the reorganization of the regular army. The enactment of the Hull bill, the war department says, will result in the muster out of all the remaining volunteers.

Apples Poisoned by Rats.

Poison placed in a grocery cellar at Bucyrus, O., to exterminate rats was dragged by them over a lot of apples. Loren Haman bought some of the fruit, and his whole family is sick. Ethel, aged 5, died in great agony. Many other purchasers of the apples suffered.



"Those we Leave Behind."

be thrown away or spent and scattered in vain.

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giving power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy invigorating blood out of the food he eats. It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard muscular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals inflammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy.

"My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Brittin, of Clinton, DeWitt Co., Ills. (Box 475). "I had doctored with home physicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after awhile he commenced to take your wonderful medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome medicine, he can eat anything he wants and is again a well man."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

FACTS AND FICTION.

Experiences of East Liverpool Citizens Are Easily Proven to Be Facts. Outside Testimony Is Apt to Savor of Romance.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of East Liverpool is true. Read it and compare evidence from East Liverpool along with testimony from outside places, published side by side with this in the columns of this paper. Investigate still further, and you will be surprised at the number of people in East Liverpool who reecho what this citizen says. Reiteration of such statements, local endorsement about the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be gainsaid or disproven. Read this case:

Mrs. Edward Orr, of 220 Thompson street, says:

"My sister, Mrs. Borland, of Pittsburg, while visiting me, recommended Doan's Kidney Pills so highly that I was induced to try them. I had severe attacks of kidney complaint; sometimes I was so bad I could not get up; many times my neighbors came and found me lying on the lounge suffering, when I intended to do a big day's work. I was so miserable I could do nothing. After my sister told me of the pills I made up my mind to try them, and got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They did just what they claimed they would do—cured me sound and well in a few days. My little girl was feeling poorly, and had a sallow complexion for some time. I gave her a few doses, and after the treatment she looked splendidly."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Disorders—Stiff Neck, Tremor, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore the Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price of a 50c package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). AJAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS.

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed is one from which a natural tooth has been drawn recently or whether it has been healed for some years.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Restoring an Ancient Art.

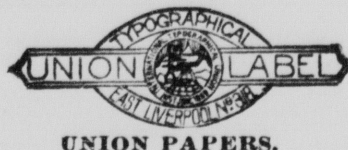
Eugene Toulouze, well known archaeologist and student of the antiquities of Paris, has recently made a restoration of a druggist's shop of the seventeenth century, with articles discovered recently in Paris. Some of them are as old as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The News Review

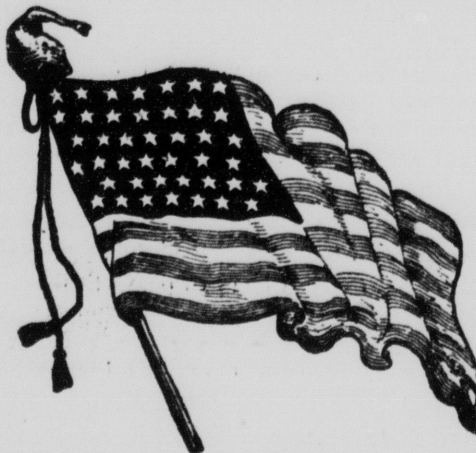
LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

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THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
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 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
 Three Months.....1 25
 By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, FEB. 21.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are
 known to the various craft and unions of
 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Labels at the head of their columns



Tomorrow being Washington's
 Birthday and a legal holiday,
 there will be no issue of the
 News Review. All the news
 Thursday evening.

GENERAL MILES assumed a position
 while on the witness stand yesterday
 which the country will not be long in
 understanding. While he would not
 acknowledge published "interviews" as
 coming from him, he admitted he was
 not altogether opposed to what the
 newspaper men had written. There
 therefore can be little doubt as to the
 general's position.

UNLESS a number of army officers
 were mistaken, the beef served during
 the Cuban campaign was unfit for use.
 They not only testify from observing
 the effect of the stuff on their men, but
 some say they were ill after eating it.
 If it is shown that contractors and beef
 packers were responsible for this putrid
 food the government should not waste
 much time in dealing out the punish-
 ment they have brought upon them-
 selves.

CLEAN THE TOWN.

Although more than one robin is re-
 quired to make a spring, winter is far
 enough in the past to warrant a thor-
 ough cleaning of the city in the very
 near future. In fact the work might be
 commenced at once. It must be done,
 and the authorities cannot afford to de-
 lay it any considerable time. The
 health of the city depends largely upon
 the amount of filth found in its streets
 and alleys, and to leave quantities of it
 where it will do harm is to place in a
 perilous position the lives of many per-
 sons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The whole country will tomorrow pay
 tribute to the memory of George Wash-
 ington, recalling the nobility of charac-
 ter and remembering the deeds that
 made his name immortal. There is no
 special significance in the holiday
 beyond the simple fact that Americans
 continue to hold in reverence the great
 soldier and statesman, never forgetting
 that to him is due in great measure the
 liberty they enjoy. It is good to cele-
 brate the anniversary of a man so illus-
 trious, and it will be a sorry day for
 this country when the people cease to do
 honor to George Washington, should
 that time ever come.

BRYAN'S LATEST.

Colonel Bryan's arguments against
 increasing the standing army should
 not surprise even those of his own party
 who still take stock in his vaporings.
 When it is remembered that he resigned
 from the volunteer service upon becom-
 ing convinced that his regiment was
 about to be ordered to Cuba, it is hard
 to find in his character any particular
 enthusiasm for the army. Not possess-
 ing those qualities which go to make up
 a good soldier, he probably cannot
 understand where in all this country
 could be found enough men to make the
 increased expenditure a paying invest-
 ment.

Attending a Meeting.

Supt. R. E. Rayman left for Colum-
 bus, last night, where he will spend the
 week attending the annual meeting of
 the National Educators' association,
 now in session in that city. He will re-
 turn to the city Saturday.

FINE FOODS BUILD FINE MINDS.

Try **BAGLEY'S**
 BRAIN, BOTTOM, PAN, RYE,
 GRAHAM, HEALTH AND CURRANT.
 ASK YOUR GROCER.

HOME MADE
BREAD.

Phone
 44.

• THE BAGLEY CO. •

BROKE DOWN A DOOR

Thieves Then Entered George
 Meredith's Store.

THEY RIFLED THE CASH REGISTER

But What Else Was Taken Is Not Known.
 A Lady Left Her Pocketbook In a Den-
 tist's Reception Room and Was Robbed
 of the Contents.

Robberies have become so general in
 the city in the last few weeks that
 scarcely a night passes that some place
 is not burglarized, and last night was no
 exception.

Sometime after 11 o'clock thieves at-
 tempted to gain an entrance to the busi-
 ness house of G. W. Meredith by going
 to one of the windows in the rear of the
 building, but they were foiled in their
 attempt, as the windows were protected
 with wire. This did not annoy the thieves
 to any great extent, and securing a
 large piece of gas pipe they proceeded to
 break a rear door in pieces. After get-
 ting into the place they went to the
 office and rang up 40 cents on the cash
 register and proceeded to take what
 change, amounting to a few dollars,
 was in it with the exception of a few
 pennies. If there was anything more
 taken Mr. Meredith does not know it.

The noise of the dance, held in the
 hall above, enabled the thieves to work
 without fear, and the robbery was dis-
 covered by a man who was at the
 dance. Officer McMillan was notified
 and Mr. Meredith was called by tele-
 phone and the rear door of his business
 house was nailed up. There is no clue
 to the thieves.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Alli-
 son, of East End, was having some den-
 tal work done in the operating room of
 the dental parlors of Dr. J. Bert George
 and had laid her pocketbook down on a
 stand in the reception room. While she
 was still in the chair a lady entered the
 room and asked the doctor how soon he
 could do some work for her, and received
 a reply that it would be fully half an hour.
 The lady seemed to be much excited and
 after remaining in the room a short
 time left and said she would return, but
 she has not yet put in an appearance.

When Mrs. Allison left the operating
 chair she walked into the reception room
 and picked up her pocketbook and open-
 ing it, discovered that a \$10 bill, which
 had been in it, was missing. She at
 once notified Doctor George of her loss,
 and in order to make sure that she had
 been robbed a careful search was made
 for the money both in the office and at
 her home, but no trace was found of it.

The lady who entered the office while
 the pocketbook was on the table was not
 known, and it is probable no clue of the
 thief will ever be found.

NEW BLOCK.

Plans Being Erected For a New Market
 Street Building.

Plans are now being prepared for a
 handsome brick block to be erected this
 season in East Market street by Ryan
 Brothers.

The block will be of brick, 45x60, and
 will be two stories in height. The block
 will do much toward adding to the ap-
 pearance of the street.

Postponed a Meeting.

The meeting of the Bible class, to have
 been held at the Young Men's Christian
 association tonight, has been postponed
 owing to the absence of Secretary
 Platts.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove
 dangerous. Go to your druggist and
 ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat
 affection and does it promptly and
 thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neg-
 lect to use it.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
 THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

THE PICTURES.

Large and Enthusiastic Audi-
 ence Saw the Anti-Saloon
 League Entertainment.

The illustrated lecture, given last
 evening at the First Presbyterian
 church by Superintendent Baker, of the
 Anti-Saloon league, was largely at-
 tended, the auditorium being filled and
 many persons finding seats in the lec-
 ture room.

Mr. Baker told the story of the pic-
 tures as they were thrown upon the
 screen in that vigorous manner that
 marked his addresses on Sunday, and
 he was at times loudly applauded. The
 pictures depicted life in the slums, the
 result of poverty caused by drunken-
 ness.

A pleasing feature of the entertain-
 ment was the singing of patriotic airs
 by the audience, every one, apparently,
 joining heartily in the exercise.

The lecture will be repeated tonight
 at the First M. E. church, and tomorrow
 evening at the Second M. E. church.

ALGER'S ASSAILANTS.

What a Wellsville Man Thinks of
 Them.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—Permit me to
 express through the medium of your
 excellent paper my opinion, and what I
 believe is the opinion of the majority of
 Columbiana county citizens, concerning
 the disgraceful demonstration by Boston
 people against Secretary Alger.

It was unmanly and un-American, and
 the hisses but confirmed a suspicion
 I have long held. Way back in the
 councils of eternity the Creator pro-
 duced two specimens of animal life that
 naturally hiss when confronted by a
 higher power, the snake and the goose.
 Hence the demonstration in Boston.
 Whether those who hissed were snakes
 or geese it is not hard for the public to
 decide.

D. E. BROCKETT.

WELLSVILLE, Feb. 20.

GOOD MUSIC AND ACTING

Are Promised For the Production of the
 Chimes of Normandy.

A dress rehearsal of the "Chimes of
 Normandy" will be held this evening at
 the Grand, and the play will be pro-
 duced at the Grand tomorrow and
 Thursday evenings for the benefit of
 the hospital fund.

The company have spent much time
 in rehearsing and the opera will be the
 best ever produced in the city. The
 music is very pretty and every member
 of the cast is good, while "Gaspard the
 Miser," as played by Mr. Knowles,
 could not be better.

POPULAR

Are the Liverpool Boys at the Mansfield
 Reformatory.

Dr. W. H. Locke, chaplain of the
 Mansfield reformatory, while in the city
 yesterday made the NEWS REVIEW a
 pleasant call.

Doctor Locke stated that he likes his
 place very well, and the Liverpool in-
 mates of the institution are all getting
 along splendidly. James McConaughy
 is well liked at the institution, while
 Theodore Pryor already has many
 friends as has George Seibert.

EARLY CLEANING.

The City Will Be Given Its Overhauling
 Very Soon.

As soon as the streets and alleys dry
 to some extent Sanitary Officer Burgess
 will begin to notify residents of the city
 to clean up their premises. The date
 for the annual cleaning is March 15, but
 Officer Burgess thinks there is no neces-
 sity for waiting this long, and the clean-
 ing will be commenced earlier than
 usual this year.

Irons Will Ride Again.

Bert Irons, the champion bicycle rider
 of Beaver county, was in the city yes-
 terday shaking hands with friends. He
 announces that he will ride again this
 year. His races will be closely watched
 by many people in the city.

We are selling all our men's
 \$5.00 double sole and calf lined
 shoes now at \$3.50 a pair.
 BENDHEIM'S.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY
STRONG AGAIN! Sex-in Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address, For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

CARRYING A REVOLVER

Cost Hal Surles the Usual
 Amount.

JAMES RUSBY WAS FINED AGAIN

He Had No Money, and Was Sent to the
 Reformatory—The Charges Against Call and
 Broome Are Being Investigated by the
 Police.

Only a small amount of business was
 transacted in Mayor Bough's court this
 morning, but before the day's business
 is finished it is probable a number of
 cases will have been disposed of.

Hal Surles, who was arrested Satur-
 day night for carrying concealed weap-
 ons, appeared before the mayor yester-
 day afternoon and was fined \$5 60 after
 he pleaded guilty to the charge.

James Rusby, who was gathered in
 Sunday, was fined \$9 60 on a charge of
 intoxication. He did not have enough
 money to secure his release, and as a re-
 sult he is still lingering.

George Monroe, who was arrested on
 a charge of obtaining goods under false
 pretense, is still in jail. It is probable
 the man will be released, as the person
 from whom the guitar was taken was at
 the mayor's office this morning, and
 was reluctant about pushing the case.
 There was a hitch as to the present
 value of the instrument.

Lewis Call and Pearl Broome are still
 in jail on a charge of suspicion. They
 were before the mayor late yesterday
 and both told the same story. From
 other sources it was learned by
 the authorities the stories they
 told did not coincide with their
 actions upon the night when they were
 arrested. The belting found in their
 possession is still at city hall and it
 is thought the goods belong to
 the Steubenville water works which
 was robbed a few weeks ago. The police
 communicated with the authorities of
 that place this afternoon relative to the
 matter.

No arrests were made last night.

Events of the Holiday.

The Young Women's Missionary so-
 ciety of the First Presbyterian church
 will entertain their friends this even-
 ing at the residence of Miss Sara Hall,
 Kossuth street, by a Martha Washing-
 ton tea party.

The Daughters of America and Junior
 Mechanics will spend tomorrow evening
 pleasantly in their lodge room. The
 entertainment is for members only.

SOLDIER BOYS

Can Hear the Lecture This Evening Free
 of Charge.

The young people who have charge of
 the lecture of Chaplain Campbell at the
 First U. P. church this evening, invite
 all members of Company E to be pres-
 ent. They will be admitted free of
 charge.

Excursion to Columbus via Pennsylvania
 Lines.

February 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, low
 rates non-transferable excursion tickets
 will be sold to Columbus by Y. M. C.
 A, Ohio state annual convention, and
 assembly of board of education of Ohio.
 Return coupons valid February 25th, in-
 clusive.

Men's \$4.00 and \$3.50 shoes,
 all sizes, all widths, black and
 tan, double soles and calf lining,
 now \$2.90 at

BENDHEIM'S.

Got a Job.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—Bert E.
 Burns, former postmaster, has received
 an appointment as railway postal clerk.
 He passed the civil service examination
 recently held at Columbus, and re-
 ceived a grade so high that he was
 quickly appointed.

TWO NEW WIRES

Will Be Stretched Across the
 County by the Telephone
 Company.

Manager Frank Swaney, of the tele-
 phone company, was informed this
 morning that it is the purpose of the
 management to further improve the ser-
 vice in this county.

Recently Mr. Swaney discovered that
 the lines in use could not accommodate
 the steadily increasing business, and
 made requisition for improvements.
 The matter was duly considered and to-
 day the news came the requisition had
 had been honored, estimates prepared
 and the work would be done as soon as
 the construction force can reach it.

The new lines will extend from Liv-
 erpool to Salem, cutting in at the
 Wellsville and Lisbon exchanges. It
 will give five lines for local business. At
 present every demand will be answered.

Dead Dogs.

Sanitary Officer Burgess was a busy
 man yesterday burying dead dogs, and
 had three of the animals to dispose of.
 They were all in the vicinity of Second
 street, and of course after they were
 dead nobody owned them, and the
 officer was compelled to put them under
 the earth.

Book Men to Meet.

The book committee of the public
 library will meet Friday evening and
 will endeavor to complete the work of
 selecting the books to be purchased for
 the library, in order that they may make
 a report to the trustees.

Repairing the Building.

The Odd Fellows are having the
 cornice repaired and a new roof put on
 their block in Fifth street.

\$2.50 shoes for \$1.98. We are
 selling men's \$2.50 shoes, with
 waterproof uppers and double
 soles, for \$1.98.

BENDHEIM'S.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has
 stood at the head of all hair restoratives.
 More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used
 by the American people, and thousands of
 testimonials bear witness to its excellence,
 while there were never any complaints
 when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
 SCALP CLEANER

Is the only dandruff cure. For sham-
 pooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the
 Celebrated Air Cushion
 Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

PLANS.

Now is the time. Begin early and avoid
 the spring rush. Desirably arranged houses
 are in demand and bring a profitable rent or
 sale price. We know how to make them.
 guarantee to save you more than the cost of
 the plans in letting the contract. No matter
 how cheap or how dear you want a house.
 Call on me early and get my suggestions.

A. W. SCOTT, ARCHITECT,
 Foutts Block.

THAT NEW UNION LABEL

Organizer John G. Fowell Answers "A Reader" In

WORDS STRICTLY TO THE POINT

Unionists and Union Sympathizers Should Support Only Such Candidates as Use the Typographical and Pressmen's Labels on Their Cards.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:--Will you inform me as to the meaning of the additional label on candidate cards for the coming Republican primaries? I am not a union man but a sympathizer, my trade having not as yet effected an organization.

A READER.

A communication from John G. Fowell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, prepared for today's issue will answer the above inquiry. It follows:

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:--I have been approached on numerous occasions in regard to the pressmen's label which finds place on nearly all the candidate cards this spring. The label is that of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, and shows that the printing on which it appears was done under the supervision of a union pressman.

Heretofore but the typographical union label appeared on the cards. This label denotes that the composition on the cards was executed by a union printer, but did not guarantee that the finished product was entirely the output of union labor. Many printing concerns employ union printers and non-union pressmen, and the use of the typographical label is not prohibited; and vice versa, the product of non-union printers often goes into a union press room, and bears the label of the pressmen's union.

To be on the safe side, your printing should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades, to be had only in the larger cities, where a number of printing trade unions amalgamate, or both the International Printing Pressmen's and Typographical labels.

The NEWS REVIEW is entitled to use both labels. This seems like a monopoly in the candidate card business, but not a labor crushing monopoly. When a voter receives a card bearing these two labels he knows that the workmen who turned it out received a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that the candidate presenting it is in touch with the workmen.

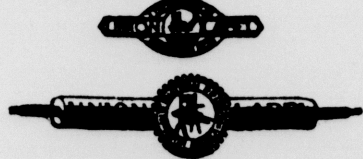
Beware of cards containing no label whatever. There are numerous printing offices in the district where a journeyman printer considers himself fortunate to get a dollar for ten hours' hard labor, and where the mechanical forces are composed chiefly of girls and boys at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week.

A true unionist and union sympathizer buys union clothing, eats union food and chews or smokes union tobacco. He also supports candidates who use union label cards EXCLUSIVELY. He don't like a man that straddles the issue. Respectfully,

JOHN G. POWELL,

Pressman NEWS REVIEW.

For the benefit of NEWS REVIEW readers we print below the International Typographical and International Printing Pressmen's labels.



These labels are copyrighted and protected under the copyright laws. Infringement or use in any office not sanctioned by the local union is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

ONE EACH YEAR.

Change in Local Civil Service Examination.

Secretary McClure, of the local civil service commission has received a notice from the department at Washington advising him that in future examinations will be held annually, instead of semi-annually as in the past. Examinations for post office service will be held the first Wednesday after November 15. Those for the custom service the first Wednesday after June 15.

It is proposed to hold examinations for the internal revenue service on the same dates as those held for the department service, between September 15 and October 21 of each year.

Men's tan, willow calf and black box calf shoes, with calf skin lining, bull dog and coin toe, now \$2.39 at

BENDHEIM'S.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO FLATS GOT AWAY

The Jutte Company Sent a Man After Them.

SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE

To Coal Interests Along the River Front, Floats Being Pushed Up by the Ice--Navigation Has Been Resumed--The Ohio Rising.

When much of the heavy ice had passed this city yesterday the river began to fall rapidly. The coal fleets had been put in safe places, their owners thought, close to the shore. When the river fell the floats and barges were left on the land and ice, which gorged about them, and their position this morning was such that loss may be the result.

The float of the Enterprise company is aground and much ice is under some of the barges. The float is covered in part with water, and before it can be put in the water there is danger of it being badly strained.

The same can be said of the Moore float, while the Liverpool Coal company's fleet is lying on ice six to eight feet high. The towboat Pacific worked all night with the fleet and succeeded in placing the barges in a better position.

The first boat to come down the river was the Clifton, Captain Fickes, of the Jutte company. It left Pittsburgh in the afternoon and arrived at Market street at 6 o'clock. It went to work breaking the ice about the breakers at Market street and within a few hours had many of the barges, which were ice bound and grounded, in deep water.

The wharf boat is grounded and not touching water. The ferryboat Dispatch is grounded at Union street and is lying in a bad position. The Pacific tried to get it in water but was unsuccessful.

The shantyboats are shifted, and many of them are strained.

The marks at the wharf today registered 11 feet and rising.

The steamer Virginia is expected to reach here from Middleport Friday. The other Cincinnati packets are scheduled to resume Thursday and Friday. The Greenwood also expects to leave on her regular day, Friday, and the Ben Hur is preparing to leave Thursday for Parkersburg.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning two flats, owned by the Jutte Coal company and tied at the Market street landing, broke from their moorings and started down the river. The towboat Clifton left the scene about an hour before this time and went to Newport where the George Shiras with a coal fleet was in danger.

A young man named Starkey was started after the floats in a skiff, but at a late hour nothing had been heard from him.

NEWSPAPER MEN MET

And Talked Business in East Palestine Yesterday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbiana County Newspaper association was held at East Palestine yesterday.

The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Dutton, Salineville Banner; vice president, D. D. Kirby, Salem Herald; Secretary, H. F. Harris, Liverpool Crisis; treasurer, H. O. Newell, Columbiana Ledger.

Matters of interest to the craft were discussed, and a resolution indorsing I. B. Cameren for state treasurer was adopted.

Voting on Names.

The Chevalier club will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening. A large number of names are to be voted upon for membership.

—M. F. Frank left this morning for Canton, where he will remain several days on business.

WELLSVILLE.

TO STOP ALL LOITERING

An Ordinance Passed Council Last Night.

REFUNDING BONDS IN FAVOR

Propositions For a Place to Keep the Horse Carriage in West End--Mr. and Mrs. Jack Observed Their Wedding Anniversary--All the News.

Council met last evening in adjourned session with all members present but Mr. Johnston and Mr. James.

The ordinances to prevent loitering in the streets and refunding \$30,000 of the water works bonds, were passed. John Russell wanted to rent council a room in his new building in Main street for the West End horse carriage. J. P. Whalen had a similar proposition and wanted \$10 a month, the amount now paid to J. Q. Boring. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and was finally left in the hands of the fire committee.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jack last evening celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary, and guests to the number of 70 were present. The home was beautifully decorated, and a very pleasant evening was had.

News of Wellsville.

Fred Sheets and his daughter, Miss Laura Sheets, of Pittsburg, came down yesterday. Miss Laura returned on the evening train, but Mr. Sheets remained over night to attend to business.

Mr. Harry Windram arrived home with his bride last evening and later received a very warm greeting from all the small boys of the neighborhood, who paid their respects to the couple in the usual way, by bells, whistles and drums.

George Cheatle, who is a printer and has been employed at the Pioneer pottery for the past nine months, returned to his former home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

John Lyth and his daughter, Miss Laura, took this morning train for Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lyth goes principally on business and will return soon, but Miss Laura will remain for a week or more for a visit among relatives.

J. L. Swan left for Delaware, O., today where he will represent Columbiana county in the Prohibition state convention now being held there.

Prof. J. L. McDonald left last evening for Columbus where he will attend a three days session of the National Educational association. It is anticipated that a large number of delegates will be in attendance.

Jesse Holloway, of Irondale, was in town today.

Conductor George Wells is able again to resume his duties on the railroad after an illness of several weeks with grip.

Dr. H. H. Bean left on the morning train for Columbus. He expects to return on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haugh, of Turtle Creek, left yesterday for their home after a pleasant visit with the family of R. M. Haugh.

Miss Ella O'Donnell was called to her home in Salineville yesterday by the death of her father, James O'Donnell.

Peter Knepper is now able to be out on the streets by the aid of crutches. He had his ankle broken by a fall on the street during the icy weather three weeks ago.

MRS. MARTHA KINSEY,

An Aged Resident of Georgetown, Is Dead.

Mrs. Martha Kinsey died at her home in Georgetown, Pa., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Georgetown.

Mrs. Kinsey was the widow of Henry Kinsey, and was well known here. She is survived by her children, Z. B. Kinsey, Colin Kinsey, Mrs. L. A. Bence, of this place; T. S. Kinsey, Cleveland; Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Beaver; J. F. Kinsey, Georgetown.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Will Confirm the Recommendation of the Elders.

The official board of the Christian church will meet this evening to confirm the recommendation of the elders in regard to engaging Rev. Walter Mansell as pastor. The name will be presented to the congregation tomorrow evening.

New Wall Paper Sale.

1-4 off.

All new Wall Paper.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18

KINSEY'S 5 & 10 CENT STORE

OLD BRIMSTONE CORNER

Will Soon Be Adorned by a Neat Church.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED COLLECTED

The Most Notorious Place in Wellsville and a Spot Known All Over Eastern Ohio Will Soon Lose Its Wicked Reputation. Work to Begin Soon.

The junction of Third and Lisbon streets in Wellsville, long known as Brimstone corner throughout the whole of eastern Ohio, will soon lose its unsavory reputation for a church will rear its head upon the spot.

The expression, "Brimstone corner," is as old almost as Wellsville, and because it was situated in that part of the town known as Tophet it can easily be understood that the average denizen or stranger knew well the ground when he ventured near Brimstone. The air has resounded with the curses of the drunken and depraved, and men have been knocked down and robbed, while rumors of crimes more grave have often been heard. It was a bad place for many years and at no time was there a redeeming feature to smooth away the rough edges of his reputation.

For some time the Evangelical church has conducted a mission in the part of Wellsville in question, and recently Reverend Gamertsfelder decided to increase the firm hold already taken. He conceived the idea of building a mission on the corner, and making known his plans to a number of prominent business men was so cheered by their expressions that a systematic canvass was made. It resulted in over \$500 being quickly collected, and the work is not yet done. The corner is owned by General Reilly, and it is believed he will donate the land for church purposes. It is expected the church will be built before fall.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

All members of Company E are invited to hear Chaplain J. O. Campbell, of Eighth Ohio, lecture at First U. P. church tonight. Soldiers admitted free.

500 pairs men's double sole shoes for less than manufacturers' wholesale prices. This week at

BENDHEIM'S.

Shipped Some Cattle.

Ten head of cattle were shipped to East Liberty from this place last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE!

BY

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.

Chaplain Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

"To Cuba and Back In War Time."

At First United Presbyterian Church,

Corner Fifth and Market Streets,

Tuesday Feb. 21, '99.

Evening, Admission 25c.

Tickets for sale at Larkins' and Ansley's drug stores.

S. J. MARTIN,

RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. E. McDONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

WANTED

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man, as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; run on for selling in health. Address X. Y. Z., NEWS REVIEW office.

Our Fire Department

Received 17 calls during the month of December. The next call may be to some of your property. If not insured you should at once. Apply for rates to

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agts.,

First National Bank Building.

Phone 49.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill

Real Estate Co.

105 Sixth St., City.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best

Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Fouts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVUE

NOT READY TO ANSWER

So the Marriage License Was Not Granted.

LESSON FOR WEST VIRGINIA BOY

Who Came Here For the Purpose of wedding the Woman of His Choice, and Was Not Prepared to Comply With the Provisions of the New Law.

The new marriage law of Ohio last week prevented two loving couples from being made one.

The young man resides in West Virginia while the lady of his choice lives in the city and is well known here. The relatives of one of the parties objected to the union, but the young couple decided to brave all the disfavor and be married without the knowledge of their relatives and inform them after the ceremony was over.

The date for the marriage was arranged, and one day the latter part of the last week the young man came to the city and the young couple thought their life of single blessedness was about to end. But they had reckoned without their host, as neither of them had thought of the new law, and when they appeared to get the license which would permit them to be married in this state they were unable to answer the volume of questions that are now put to candidates for matrimony.

They were refused a license, and instead of continuing their journey into another state decided to postpone their intended marriage until some future time. The young man returned to his home, and the marriage will not take place for sometime at least.

LAST SATURDAY

Of March Will Likely See City Primaries Held.

The date for holding the Republican city primaries has not yet been set, but they will probably take place the last Saturday in March.

A meeting of the central committee will probably be held in the near future to make arrangements for the primaries.

BRICKS GO DOWN

When the Average Citizen Steps on Them.

The sidewalks of the city in many places are in a horrible condition, and some attempt should be made to repair them.

It is almost impossible to pass along a street without getting shoes covered with mud, as the bricks in many places sink out of sight when they are stepped upon.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

An Explanation.

To the News Review Publishing company, East Liverpool, O.

DEAR SIRS—A report is in circulation at East Liverpool that J. O. B. Beatty, an ex-agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was discharged from the said company. This is not correct, as Mr. Beatty resigned on his own accord and gave 12 days' notice, where seven is only required. His final inspection was taken and his account with the company O. K. I am

Respectfully Yours,

WILLIAM ARKLEY,
District Superintendent.

Attending a Meeting.

Secretary Platts, of the Young Men's Christian association, this morning left for Columbus, where he will attend the annual state conference of business men, now in session in that city. The first session was held this morning, and the last will be tomorrow night.

Bendheim's are now selling their \$4.00 and \$3.50 box calf, vici kid and willow calf shoes, with double soles and calf lining, at \$2.90 a pair.

MORMONS PROTESTED.

Members of the Ohio Branch Against the Seating of Roberts in Congress.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—The Ohio branch of the Mormon church at Creola, Vinson county, O., adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah. The resolutions set forth that "the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has suffered greatly and been hindered much in its efforts to preach a pure gospel by the stigma of polygamy and its kindred evils taught and practiced by the Apostle church, commonly known as the Mormon church, in Utah."

The president of the Creola branch said: "We do not protest against Roberts simply because he is a Mormon, but because he is a lawbreaker and because of the evil doings of men of his kind, who have brought reproach upon us, an innocent people."

SENATOR BURKE ON TRIAL.

Testimony of Some of the Dellenbaugh Case Witnesses to Be Used.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The trial of Senator Vernon H. Burke upon the disbarment proceedings instituted against him by the Cleveland Bar association began in the circuit court with Judges Lauble and Caldwell on the bench.

Judge Hale being absent owing to illness. Both prosecution and defense were represented by a brilliant array of legal lights. It was agreed by both sides that the testimony of a large number of witnesses in the Dellenbaugh trial should be submitted and used in the Burke hearing.

This will make the hearing much shorter than the Dellenbaugh case. Attorney White read the charges against Burke and Mr. Baker followed with the reading of Burke's answer. Attorney A. T. Hills then took the witness stand and read the testimony in full that was given by Burke before the trial committee of the Bar association.

CEREAL COMBINE CHARTERED.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Capital, \$33,000,000.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for the American Cereal company, with an authorized capital of \$33,000,000.

The company is empowered to buy, sell and grind or otherwise manufacture oats, grain and cereals of all kinds, as well as to buy, build and operate elevators, mills and other structure.

The capital stock is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 per cent non-cumulative dividends, and \$18,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are Adrian H. Larkin, Francis L. Patton, Jr., and William F. Wilson, Jr., of Jersey City.

THE MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Bill Passed the House Appropriating the \$20,000,000 Provided For in the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.), upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the rollcall 57 members—31 Democrats, 25 Populists and 1 Silver Republican—voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster in the service of the United States was passed under suspension of rules.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

By a Vote of 44 to 26 It Was Made Unfinished Business in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. Agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed—44 to 26—this making the army bill the unfinished business. It was agreed that this action disposed finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session.

Prof. Stephens Sentenced.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—George Herbert Stephens, who after a sensational trial was convicted of burning Pardee hall, was sentenced by Judge Scott to serve nine years at hard labor and separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary. Stephens pleaded non-vult contendere to the charges of larceny and malicious mischief, but the court suspended sentence in these cases.

GEN. MILES' DEFENSE.

Not Required to Report to Commissary General.

THE INTERVIEWS NOT AUTHENTIC.

Also Submitted a Mass of Evidence Showing That the Beef Was Bad. Three Other Officers Complained of the Canned Meat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry spent some time with calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army and later thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes, who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the courtroom.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather striking in its contrast with the display of scarfs and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official."

Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1, that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts.

Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance, the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was general talk among the officers at Ponce, General Miles said, that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for 72 hours. Dr. Daly's, however, was the first official report.

General Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters, giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled" and the like. He said that he should fix Sept. 21 (the date of Dr. Daly's report) as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attention.

In addition he showed a summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeamans, from the Yosemite, reported the condemnation of 8,000 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel O'Neil of the steamship Chester, 4,000 pounds; Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000 pounds.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne complained of the bad condition of the canned roast beef and the spoiled refrigerator beef. The fresh refrigerator beef was good.

Lieutenant Colonel Minor told of the bad condition of the canned roast beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good. Major Harry Jackson complained of

the canned beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good, as far as he saw.

It was said after the court adjourned that Dr. Daly, whose "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy probably would appear at today's session.

NO TREATY FRAMED.

The High Joint Commission Suspended Work, Hoping to Be Able to Agree Later On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission, after a session, adjourned to meet at Quebec, Aug. 2, unless the chairman of the respective commissions agree upon another date.

From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions it appeared there were serious differences of opinion regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so that its shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials.

Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament, at which the presence of the members of the commission from that country is desired, is overdue and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn. A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration, and the commissioners asserted that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions has been made.

Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

MRS. ROGERS APPEARED.

Told of the Death of Her Mother, Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Molineux to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven more witnesses were examined in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest adjourned. She will likely be cross-examined today, after which Mrs. Molineux will likely be put upon the stand.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnett in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnett told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a Kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cyanide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnett had had "false" diphtheria and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnett in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient. Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury. David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

THE PEARS MURDER.

Secretary Hay Informed Pittsburgers a Thorough Inquiry Is Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Daizell accompanied Harry S. Paul and Harry B. Pears of Pittsburg to the state department, where they laid before the secretary of state all the information in their possession regarding the killing of Frank P. Pears of Pittsburg in Honduras on Feb. 1.

Secretary Hay told them that a thorough investigation was now being made of the whole affair by the United States consul and a naval officer, and until they had been heard from nothing more could be done.

Future action of the government would depend also upon their report. If it was found that Mr. Pears had been murdered, then this country could demand of Honduras the punishment of the murderer and also a claim for damages could be made by the relatives of the murdered man.

Hitchcock Now Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

Admiral Sampson's Courage.

If there has ever been any doubt as to the courage of Admiral Sampson, it must have been forever dispelled when he went into the pit of the New York Stock Exchange while the animals were in full performance.—Omaha Bee.

FIRE BY NATIVES.

Tried to Burn Quarters of Washington Soldiers.

WIND CHANGED FORTUNATELY.

Some Shacks and Houses Burned in the Opposite Direction—Incendiaries Escaped—A Tack Was Expected—Natives Reported Moving Toward Singalon.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—(9:35 a. m.)—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

Volunteer Chaplain Died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—General Otis cabled as follows from Manila under date of Feb. 20: "Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington infantry, died in hospital, this city, at 5:10 p. m., Feb. 19 (yesterday), acute enterocolitis."

RAFFEL TO LEAVE.

This Will Remove a Disturbing Factor in Affairs at Apia Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What is regarded as an inspired suggestion coming from Berlin to the effect that the differences between the powers party to



DR. RAFFEL

the treaty of Berlin relative to Samoa could best be adjusted by mutual disclaimers for the objectionable acts of their agents at Apia is regarded here as evidence that the whole matter is now entirely within the line of safety and that the disputes are about to be committed to adjustment by diplomatic means, the principals being at Washington, London and Berlin, instead of at Apia.

Contrary to the accepted belief here the German president of the municipal council, Raffel, has not yet left Apia, but information reached here that he will probably sail from there today. Thus will be removed from the scene one of the most threatening factors.

BANDERA REACHED HAVANA.

Cheered by Colored People—Gomez May Reach There Today.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—General Quintin Bandera, with two aides-de-camp, all colored, arrived here from Santiago de Cuba and put up at the Hotel Inglaterra. Crowds of colored people blocked the sidewalks in front of the building and invaded the dining room and cheered the general.

General Bandera arrived here for the purpose of consulting with the Cuban assembly and to meet General Maximo Gomez. The latter is expected here today or tomorrow. Special trains running to Matanzas will carry the junta and the patriotic clubs to meet General Gomez.

Agoncillo Reached New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England tomorrow. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

West Virginia—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Minister Accepted a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Rev. J. F. Bartlett, pastor of Austin Baptist church, Chagaco, accepted a call to the Tenth Baptist church of this city.

THAT NEW UNION LABEL

Organizer John G. Fowell Answers "A Reader" In

WORDS STRICTLY TO THE POINT

Unionists and Union Sympathizers Should Support Only Such Candidates as Use the Typographical and Pressmen's Labels on Their Cards.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—Will you inform me as to the meaning of the additional label on candidate cards for the coming Republican primaries? I am not a union man but a sympathizer, my trade having not as yet effected an organization.

A READER.

A communication from John G. Fowell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, prepared for today's issue will answer the above inquiry. It follows:

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—I have been approached on numerous occasions in regard to the pressmen's label which finds place on nearly all the candidate cards this spring. The label is that of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, and shows that the printing on which it appears was done under the supervision of a union pressman.

Heretofore but the typographical union label appeared on the cards. This label denotes that the composition on the cards was executed by a union printer, but did not guarantee that the finished product was entirely the output of union labor. Many printing concerns employ union printers and non-union pressmen, and the use of the typographical label is not prohibited; and vice versa, the product of non-union printers often goes into a union press room, and bears the label of the pressmen's union.

To be on the safe side, your printing should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades, to be had only in the larger cities, where a number of printing trade unions amalgamate, or both the International Printing Pressmen's and Typographical labels.

The NEWS REVIEW is entitled to use both labels. This seems like a monopoly in the candidate card business, but not a labor crushing monopoly. When a voter receives a card bearing these two labels he knows that the workmen who turned it out received a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that the candidate presenting it is in touch with the workmen.

Beware of cards containing no label whatever. There are numerous printing offices in the district where a journeyman printer considers himself fortunate to get a dollar for ten hours' hard labor, and where the mechanical forces are composed chiefly of girls and boys at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week.

A true unionist and union sympathizer buys union clothing, eats union food and chews or smokes union tobacco. He also supports candidates who use union label cards EXCLUSIVELY. He don't like a man that straddles the issue. Respectfully,

JOHN G. FOWELL,

Pressman NEWS REVIEW.

For the benefit of NEWS REVIEW readers we print below the International Typographical and International Printing Pressmen's labels.



These labels are copyrighted and protected under the copyright laws. Infringement or use in any office not sanctioned by the local union is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

ONE EACH YEAR.

Change in Local Civil Service Examination.

Secretary McClure, of the local civil service commission has received a notice from the department at Washington advising him that in future examinations will be held annually, instead of semi-annually as in the past. Examinations for post office service will be held the first Wednesday after November 15. Those for the custom service the first Wednesday after June 15.

It is proposed to hold examinations for the internal revenue service on the same dates as those held for the department service, between September 15 and October 21 of each year.

Men's tan, willow calf and black box calf shoes, with calf skin lining, bull dog and coin toe, now \$2.39 at

BENDHEIM'S.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO FLATS GOT AWAY

The Jutte Company Sent a Man After Them.

SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE

To Coal Interests Along the River Front, Floats Being Pushed Up by the Ice--Navigation Has Been Resumed--The Ohio Rising.

When much of the heavy ice had passed this city yesterday the river began to fall rapidly. The coal fleets had been put in safe places, their owners thought, close to the shore. When the river fell the floats and barges were left on the land and ice, which gorged about them, and their position this morning was such that loss may be the result.

The float of the Enterprise company is aground and much ice is under some of the barges. The float is covered in part with water, and before it can be put in the water there is danger of it being badly strained.

The same can be said of the Moore float, while the Liverpool Coal company's fleet is lying on ice six to eight feet high. The towboat Pacific worked all night with the fleet and succeeded in placing the barges in a better position.

The first boat to come down the river was the Clifton, Captain Fickes, of the Jutte company. It left Pittsburgh in the afternoon and arrived at Market street at 6 o'clock. It went to work breaking the ice about the breakers at Market street and within a few hours had many of the barges, which were ice bound and grounded, in deep water.

The wharf boat is grounded and not touching water. The ferryboat Dispatch is grounded at Union street and is lying in a bad position. The Pacific tried to get it in water but was unsuccessful.

The shantyboats are shifted, and many of them are strained.

The marks at the wharf today registered 11 feet and rising.

The steamer Virginia is expected to reach here from Middleport Friday. The other Cincinnati packets are scheduled to resume Thursday and Friday. The Greenwood also expects to leave on her regular day, Friday, and the Ben Hur is preparing to leave Thursday for Parkersburg.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning two flats, owned by the Jutte Coal company and tied at the Market street landing, broke from their moorings and started down the river. The towboat Clifton left the scene about an hour before this time and went to Newport where the George Shiras with a coal fleet was in danger.

A young man named Starkey was started after the floats in a skiff, but at a late hour nothing had been heard from him.

NEWSPAPER MEN MET

And Talked Business in East Palestine Yesterday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbiana County Newspaper association was held at East Palestine yesterday.

The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Dutton, Salineville Banner; vice president, D. D. Kirby, Salem Herald; Secretary, H. F. Harris, Liverpool Crisis; treasurer, H. O. Newell, Columbiana Ledger.

Matters of interest to the craft were discussed, and a resolution indorsing I. B. Cameren for state treasurer was adopted.

Voting on Names.

The Chevalier club will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening. A large number of names are to be voted upon for membership.

—M. F. Frank left this morning for Canton, where he will remain several days on business.

WELLSVILLE.

TO STOP ALL LOITERING

An Ordinance Passed Council Last Night.

REFUNDING BONDS IN FAVOR

Propositions For a Place to Keep the Horse Carriage in West End--Mr. and Mrs. Jack Observed Their Wedding Anniversary--All the News.

Council met last evening in adjourned session with all members present but Mr. Johnston and Mr. James.

The ordinances to prevent loitering in the streets and refunding \$30,000 of the water works bonds, were passed. John Russell wanted to rent council a room in his new building in Main street for the West End horse carriage. J. P. Whalen had a similar proposition and wanted \$10 a month, the amount now paid to J. Q. Boring. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and was finally left in the hands of the fire committee.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jack last evening celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary, and guests to the number of 70 were present. The home was beautifully decorated, and a very pleasant evening was had.

News of Wellsville.

Fred Sheets and his daughter, Miss Laura Sheets, of Pittsburg, came down yesterday. Miss Laura returned on the evening train, but Mr. Sheets remained over night to attend to business.

Mr. Harry Windram arrived home with his bride last evening and later received a very warm greeting from all the small boys of the neighborhood, who paid their respects to the couple in the usual way, by bells, whistles and drums.

George Cheate, who is a printer and has been employed at the Pioneer pottery for the past nine months, returned to his former home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

John Lyth and his daughter, Miss Laura, took this morning train for Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lyth goes principally on business and will return soon, but Miss Laura will remain for a week or more for a visit among relatives.

J. L. Swan left for Delaware, O., today where he will represent Columbiana county in the Prohibition state convention now being held there.

Prof. J. L. McDonald left last evening for Columbus where he will attend a three days session of the National Educational association. It is anticipated that a large number of delegates will be in attendance.

Jesse Holloway, of Irondale, was in town today.

Conductor George Wells is able again to resume his duties on the railroad after an illness of several weeks with grip.

Dr. H. H. Bean left on the morning train for Columbus. He expects to return on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haugh, of Turtle Creek, left yesterday for their home after a pleasant visit with the family of R. M. Haugh.

Miss Ella O'Donnell was called to her home in Salineville yesterday by the death of her father, James O'Donnell.

Peter Knepper is now able to be out on the streets by the aid of crutches. He had his ankle broken by a fall on the street during the icy weather three weeks ago.

MRS. MARTHA KINSEY.

An Aged Resident of Georgetown, Is Dead.

Mrs. Martha Kinsey died at her home in Georgetown, Pa., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Georgetown.

Mrs. Kinsey was the widow of Henry Kinsey, and was well known here. She is survived by her children, Z. B. Kinsey, Colin Kinsey, Mrs. L. A. Bence, of this place; T. S. Kinsey, Cleveland; Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Beaver; J. F. Kinsey, Georgetown.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Will Confirm the Recommendation of the Elders.

The official board of the Christian church will meet this evening to confirm the recommendation of the elders in regard to engaging Rev. Walter Mansell as pastor. The name will be presented to the congregation tomorrow evening.

New Wall Paper Sale.

1-4 off.

All new Wall Paper.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18

KINSEY'S 5 & 10 CENT STORE

OLD BRIMSTONE CORNER

Will Soon Be Adorned by a Neat Church.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED COLLECTED

The Most Notorious Place in Wellsville and a Spot Known All Over Eastern Ohio Will Soon Lose Its Wicked Reputation. Work to Begin Soon.

The junction of Third and Lisbon streets in Wellsville, long known as Brimstone corner throughout the whole of eastern Ohio, will soon lose its unsavory reputation for a church will rear its head upon the spot.

The expression, "Brimstone corner," is as old almost as Wellsville, and because it was situated in that part of the town known as Tophet it can easily be understood that the average denizen or stranger knew well the ground when he ventured near Brimstone. The air has resounded with the curses of the drunken and depraved, and men have been knocked down and robbed, while rumors of crimes more grave have often been heard. It was a bad place for many years and at no time was there a redeeming feature to smooth away the rough edges of his reputation.

For some time the Evangelical church has conducted a mission in the part of Wellsville in question, and recently Reverend Gamertsfelder decided to increase the firm hold already taken. He conceived the idea of building a mission on the corner, and making known his plans to a number of prominent business men was so cheered by their expressions that a systematic canvass was made. It resulted in over \$500 being quickly collected, and the work is not yet done. The corner is owned by General Reilly, and it is believed he will donate the land for church purposes. It is expected the church will be built before fall.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

All members of Company E are invited to hear Chaplain J. O. Campbell, of Eighth Ohio, lecture at First U. P. church tonight. Soldiers admitted free.

500 pairs men's double sole shoes for less than manufacturers' wholesale prices. This week at

BENDHEIM'S.

Shipped Some Cattle.

Ten head of cattle were shipped to East Liberty from this place last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE!

BY

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.

Chaplain Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

"To Cuba and Back In War Time."

At First United Presbyterian Church,

Corner Fifth and Market Streets,

Tuesday, Feb. 21, '99.

Admission 25c.

Tickets for sale at Larkins' and Ansley's drug stores.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF,

J. E. McDONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

WANTED

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man, as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; reason for selling ill health. Address X. Y. Z., NEWS REVIEW office.

Our Fire Department

Received 17 calls during the month of December. The next call may be to some of your property. If not insured you should at once. Apply for rates to

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agts.,

First National Bank Building.

Phone 49.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill Real Estate Co.
105 Sixth St., City.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Fouts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVUE

LETTERS OF AGUINALDO

His Reasons For Holding Spanish Prisoners.

WHAT HE WROTE TO GENERAL OTIS.

Filipino Leader Tells Why He Held In Prison Spanish Monks Whose Release Had Been Demanded—Attributes the Cause of the Revolution to Their Acts.

From letters written to Major General Otis by Aguinaldo, obtained recently from Senor Luna of the Filipino junta at Washington and a brother of Aguinaldo's minister of war, it appears that General Otis threatened Aguinaldo with arrest if he persisted in his refusal to release Spanish civil functionaries and monks held prisoners by the insurgents. General Otis advised Aguinaldo to surrender those people, and when Aguinaldo wrote explaining his reasons for holding them General Otis made a strong request. Aguinaldo refused to comply, and then General Otis made the demand for the release of the prisoners and threatened to arrest Aguinaldo if he refused. The first letter of Aguinaldo follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the other day, and I am persuaded that the observations made by you were learned in a free land. First let me tell you that it is not my policy to make prisoners of women or children. No nun has ever been held prisoner by the Philippine forces. If among our prisoners is found a child or woman, it is because these persons have elected to remain with their father or husband. Some prisoners of this class are supported out of the Philippine treasury. I know that this is apparently a violation of the rules and usages of war as practiced by civilized nations, but I think it is a policy dictated by principles of humanity. These women and children may have their liberty if they desire it.

"You declare that the Spanish civil functionaries and the Spanish monks may not be imprisoned without violation of the rules of international law. We have never made prisoners of the Spanish secular clergy, but have captured and imprisoned the monks. I feel that on this subject the foreign mind has been very much misled. I desire to remind you that Spanish civil functionaries and Spanish monks are such in name only. At the beginning of the war between America and Spain General Augustin organized the civil employees into armed corps and they continued to bear arms against the Philippine people. It is true that they did not go much into the fields of battle, but they were useful to Spain in harassing and torturing unarmed and inoffensive Filipinos. These people subjected thousands of my people to cruel, unnatural and unnecessary tortures.

"In the matter of the Spanish monks, permit me to tell you that they have done more than any other class in enslaving our people. In times of peace this class has levied tribute from my people. The canon laws of the Roman Catholic church forbid that monks shall take up arms, enter the military service or actively participate in politics. The Spanish monks in the Philippines have done all these things. They have long deceived the Vatican. When the secular clergy who are Filipinos sought to bring the abuses to the attention of the high authorities in the church, they were persecuted and tortured by the monks and the powerful religious corporations. These monks pretended to the Spanish authorities that to them were due in the main the subjection of the Filipinos and the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in these islands. The Spanish functionaries who were cognizant of this deception did not disclose it, as they were in the hire of the rich ecclesiastical corporations. The leading cause of the Philippine revolution may be attributed justly to the machinations of these alleged men of God. They have kept closed the door to liberty and progress. All foreigners who have studied the Philippine situation will bear me out in this statement.

"General, in view of the history of these monks and the power which by reason of their gold they are able to exercise over certain classes of weak and fanatical Filipinos it is not good public policy that they should be allowed their liberty at this time. I believe that the Philippine republic must restrain the civil functionaries till such time as they shall be deported and shall keep the monks in confinement till they shall be forced by the Vatican to abstain from politics in these islands. It is neither hate nor revenge which impels me to maintain these persons in confinement. Their imprisonment is dictated by public policy. My people demand that these men be held as prisoners, and I can but obey their will. If you will present these views and reasons to the free people of America, I know that you will earn the love and good will of the people of the Philippine Islands."

In reply to the demand of General Otis for the delivery of the prisoner, Aguinaldo wrote as follows:

"In my previous letters I explained to you my reasons for holding the persons indicated as prisoners of war. You say that according to the rules of international law men should not be held a

prisoners of war unless they have actually borne arms in the service of the enemy. This is my contention. The Spanish civil functionaries and the monks have borne arms against my people. My conduct has been conformable to the principles you lay down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have aided and abetted in every way within their power the enemies of my people. If you will read the Spanish newspapers printed at Manila, you will find therein verification of what I tell you with regard to the conduct of the monks and civil functionaries during the Philippine revolution. The monks threw away their sacred robes and made slaves of defenseless Filipinos. They confiscated the property of my people. In my treatment of these men I am not moved by motives of vengeance. It is a notorious fact that these monks served as officers of volunteers. There was one volunteer corps recruited altogether from monks. Convents and monasteries were transformed into forts and arsenals. Many arms and much ammunition were taken from these places by my troops.

"I have followed the principles of international law as laid down by Fiore, Martens, Bluntschli and others. These writers hold that any person who goes forth to war as a part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americana says, 'All who form a part of the enemy's force, even including newspaper correspondents and troops of the commissary department, may be held as prisoners of war.'

"Reprisal is an admitted right by the cultured nations. I recall that during the war of American independence the great Washington, to avenge the execution of an American colonel taken prisoner by the British, ordered the execution of a British colonel held prisoner by the Americans. This order was not carried out, thanks to the intercession of the queen of France.

"Even if I have no right under the rules of international law to hold these people as prisoners I certainly have this right under the rules of reprisal, as I wish to compel the Spaniards to release the Filipinos held prisoners and to avenge the horrid tortures inflicted on Filipinos who fell into the hands of the enemy. As I said in my previous letter, the rules of international law must be silent before the just and righteous cause of a people engaged in the struggle for their independence. Although the Filipinos have not been recognized by the cultured nations, they have the glory of having obeyed all the rules of war as practiced by those high nations."

—New York Sun.

KNOW ABOUT COZY CORNERS

Daniel McClackin, Charged With Burglary, Relates an Experience.

While enumerating the extenuating circumstances incidental to his breaking into a furniture store and stealing 18 sofa pillows Daniel McClackin of New York in the West Fifty-fourth street police court the other day, told what he knew about "cozy corners" and artistic interiors. McClackin and his friend, John Mackin, also of New York, were arrested in Tenth avenue with the sofa pillows in their possession by Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also had with them the manuscript of a booklet entitled "In One Thousand Artistic Flats." Policeman Kelly described his prisoners as the charter members of the Hell's Kitchen Society For the Promotion of Artistic Interiors.

"What do you know about cozy corners and artistic interiors?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, wasn't it myself that had wurk for a loidy who had a bit uv a flat in Harlem that was so full uv cozy corners an the loike uv that that yer couldn't br'at the widout makin the dhraperies shake wid the wind?" said McClackin. "An it was whoile workin fer the loidy that Oi got the ideas that you honor speaks uv. She gave me 50 cints a wake to run irrands an do odd jobs an dress up loike a Turk whin she had company."

"I heard meself called a Turk a dozen toimes befor I ferget, but once the loidy says to me, 'Marouka, fetch a piece of fresh incense from the cabinet in the Turkish room.' An I, fergettin fer the foist toime, says, 'Yis, mum, you mane a stick of punk loike the Chinks use from the top uv the foldin bed.' That was the ind uv me job, your honor."

The prisoners were held in \$2,000 each for trial. —Exchange.

DEWEY TO THE CHILDREN.

His Christmas Greetings to Pupils of a New Orleans School.

The children of McDonogh public school of New Orleans wrote Admiral Dewey a letter a short time ago and were delighted to receive the following letter from him the other day, written on board the flagship Olympia at Manila, Dec. 25, 1898:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS—I have received your very nice letter. It gave me much pleasure to know that you are my friends and admirers. On this day of "good will and peace on earth" I hope we may have no more wars, but, if we should, may your patriotism inspire our men to greater deeds of heroism. Very sincerely,
GEORGE DEWEY.

—New York Sun.

Memorial Guns For Yale Campus.

Yale graduates are rejoiced over the

word which has recently been received from Washington announcing that the efforts of Yale graduates to secure for the campus the two guns, "Eli" and "Handsome Dan" presented to the cruiser Yale by the cruiser fund committee have been successful. The committee on naval affairs of the house has consented to put into the naval appropriation bill a clause giving the guns to Yale. —Chicago Record.

BERTHA BEILSTEIN JAILED.

The Allegheny Murderess Likely to Be Tried In April.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Bertha A., the daughter, who killed her mother, Mary A. Beilstein, with a revolver, after which she drank a quantity of laudanum and shot and stabbed herself several times on Oct. 2, 1898, in Allegheny city, was lodged in the county jail last night charged with murder.

The district attorney says the grand jury will probably act on her case early in March and that the trial will likely come up early in April.

To Hold Mass For Faure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—M. Thiebaud, the charge of the French embassy, called at the state department and gave notice that the embassy had arranged to have a religious service at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, in this city, next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., in memory of the late President Faure. The secretary was requested to extend invitations to attend to the president of the United States and others.

To Bar Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposed constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to congress was favorably acted on by the house committee on election of president and vice president. The joint resolution for this purpose was introduced by Mr. Capron of Rhode Island, who will make the report.

Against Seating Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Baptist ministers' conference adopted a resolution protesting against the seating of B. H. Roberts as representative in congress from Utah.

Not the Man to Ask For It.

As might have been expected, the story that Rear Admiral Dewey had requested that he be made an admiral has been promptly denied. The hero of Manila would not himself ask for such an honor, but the American people demand it for him and will see that he gets it. —New York Herald.

Seat of the Disturbance.

Take up the white man's burden—Be sure you don't forget—For Aggy's Filipinos Must have their spanking yet.

Then get your breakfast, Dewey, While Otis takes a thwack At the seat of the disturbance Where the native pants hang slack —Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68¢@69¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢@41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 39¢@40¢; high mixed shelled, 38¢@39¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; extra No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; light mixed, 33¢@34¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@9.75; No. 2, \$8.00@8.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.00@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢@90¢ per pair; small, 60¢@65¢; ducks, 60¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 12¢@14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.
GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 10¢@15¢; quail, per dozen, \$1.25@1.50; squirrel, per dozen, \$1.00@1.25; pheasants, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; prairie chickens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle, 18¢@20¢ per pound.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@30¢; extra creamery, 24¢@35¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 21¢@22¢; country roll, 17¢@18¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢@12¢.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 11¢@11½¢; three-quarters, 10¢@10½¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢@11½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢@11½¢; Wisconsin, 14¢@14½¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; limburger, 11¢@12¢.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21¢@22¢; candied, 22¢@23¢; southern, fresh, 20¢@21¢; storage eggs, 18¢@19¢.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.
CATTLE—The receipts fair, 60 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote prices: Extra, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.00@5.20; tidy, \$4.75@4.90; fair, \$4.50@4.60; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.50; oxen, \$2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.25; common to fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$2.50@3.50; bologna cows, \$1.00@2.00.
HOGS—Receipts fair, 40 double-decks; market slow. Sales were: Best mediums, \$3.95@4.00; heavy hogs, \$3.90; heavy Yorkers, \$3.90@3.85; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.70@3.75; pigs, \$3.00@3.70; roughs \$2.50@3.25.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 18 loads; market slow and 15¢@20¢ lower. We quote prices as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.35@4.40; good wethers, \$4.20@4.30; fair mixed, \$3.60@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.50; choice lambs, \$4.90@5.00; common to good, \$4.00@4.80; veal calves, \$3.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.
HOGS—Market easy and lower at \$3.25@3.55.
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50@3.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 84¢ f. o. b. afloat to arrive.
CORN—No. 2, 43¢@44¢ f. o. b. afloat late March.
OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢; No. 2 white, 37¢.

CATTLE—Market for steers slow and 25¢ lower; some sales 30¢ lower; bulls and cows steady to the lower. Steers, \$4.60@5.50; oxen and stags, \$3.00@4.00; bulls, \$3.40@4.00; choice fat do, \$4.30; cows, \$2.25@3.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep lower and dull; lambs moderately active and 10¢ higher. Sheep, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.75@5.40; one car, \$5.50; mainly at \$5.20@5.40.

HOGS—Market lower at \$3.90@4.15.

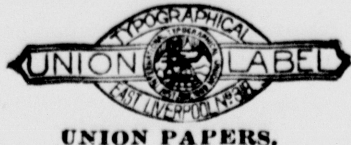
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.		3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
		AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	lv	15:45	11:30	4:50	11:50	7:30
Rochester	"	6:45	2:20	5:31	11:55	8:30
Vanport	"	6:45	2:20	5:31	11:55	8:30
Industry	"	6:55	2:30	5:38	11:58	8:34
Cooks Ferry	"	6:58	2:35	5:50	12:10	8:44
Smiths Ferry	"	7:00	2:40	5:55	12:18	8:46
East Liverpool	"	7:07	2:48	6:02	12:30	8:50
Wellsville	ar	7:30	2:59	6:28	12:40	9:15
Wellsville	lv	7:33	3:05			12:45
Wellsville Shop	"	7:48				12:50
Yellow Creek	"	7:48				12:55
Hammondsville	"	7:56				1:03
Lordsburg	"	8:00	3:32			1:06
Sainsville	"	8:16	3:49			1:27
Bayard	"	9:10	4:30			2:30
Alliance	ar	9:30	4:43			2:35
Ravenna	lv	10:43	5:06			3:10
Hudson	"	11:02	5:25			3:30
Cleveland	ar	12:10	6:25			4:30
Wellsville	lv	7:45	3:10	6:55	5:55	11:07
Wellsville Shop	"	7:50	3:15	6:58	5:59	11:10
Yellow Creek	"	8:00	3:25	7:09	6:09	11:15
Port Homer	"	8:03	3:27	7:09	6:09	11:15
Empire	"	8:10	3:32	7:14	6:11	11:23
Elliottsville	"	8:17	3:37	7:18	6:11	11:27
Toronto	"	8:21	3:38	7:23	6:10	11:30
Ostonsia	"	8:24	3:41	7:23	6:10	11:33
Steubenville	ar	8:44	4:00	7:43	6:15	11:50
Miner Joe	lv	8:51	4:07	7:53	6:25	11:50
Brilliant	"	8:58	4:14	8:00	7:14	12:06
Rush Run	"	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:24	12:15
Portland	"	9:14	4:30	8:15	7:30	12:21
Yorkville	"	9:19	4:35	8:20	7:32	12:26
Lafayette Ferry	"	9:24	4:40	8:25	7:33	12:33
Bridgeport	"	9:40	5:00	8:35	7:55	12:40
Belleaire	ar	9:50	5:05	8:45	8:10	12:50

Trains 335, 336, 337 and 350 between Cleveland and Indiana.



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



Tomorrow being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday, there will be no issue of the News Review. All the news Thursday evening.

GENERAL MILES assumed a position while on the witness stand yesterday which the country will not be long in understanding. While he would not acknowledge published "interviews" as coming from him, he admitted he was not altogether opposed to what the newspaper men had written. There therefore can be little doubt as to the general's position.

UNLESS a number of army officers were mistaken, the beef served during the Cuban campaign was unfit for use. They not only testify from observing the effect of the stuff on their men, but some say they were ill after eating it. If it is shown that contractors and beef packers were responsible for this putrid food the government should not waste much time in dealing out the punishment they have brought upon themselves.

CLEAN THE TOWN.

Although more than one robin is required to make a spring, winter is far enough in the past to warrant a thorough cleaning of the city in the very near future. In fact the work might be commenced at once. It must be done, and the authorities cannot afford to delay it any considerable time. The health of the city depends largely upon the amount of filth found in its streets and alleys, and to leave quantities of it where it will do harm is to place in a perilous position the lives of many persons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The whole country will tomorrow pay tribute to the memory of George Washington, recalling the nobility of character and remembering the deeds that made his name immortal. There is no special significance in the holiday beyond the simple fact that Americans continue to hold in reverence the great soldier and statesman, never forgetting that to him is due in great measure the liberty they enjoy. It is good to celebrate the anniversary of a man so illustrious, and it will be a sorry day for this country when the people cease to do honor to George Washington, should that time ever come.

BRYAN'S LATEST.

Colonel Bryan's arguments against increasing the standing army should not surprise even those of his own party who still take stock in his vaporings. When it is remembered that he resigned from the volunteer service upon becoming convinced that his regiment was about to be ordered to Cuba, it is hard to find in his character any particular enthusiasm for the army. Not possessing those qualities which go to make up a good soldier, he probably cannot understand where in all this country could be found enough men to make the increased expenditure a paying investment.

Attending a Meeting.

Supt. R. E. Rayman left for Columbus, last night, where he will spend the week attending the annual meeting of the National Educators' association, now in session in that city. He will return to the city Saturday.

FINE FOODS BUILD FINE MINDS.

Try **BAGLEY'S**
BRAIN, BOTTOM, PAN, RYE,
GRAHAM, HEALTH AND CURRANT.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

HOME MADE
BREAD. Phone 44.
• THE BAGLEY CO. •

BROKE DOWN A DOOR

Thieves Then Entered George Meredith's Store.

THEY RIFLED THE CASH REGISTER

But What Else Was Taken Is Not Known.
A Lady Left Her Pocketbook In A Dentist's Reception Room and Was Robbed of the Contents.

Robberies have become so general in the city in the last few weeks that scarcely a night passes that some place is not burglarized, and last night was no exception.

Sometime after 11 o'clock thieves attempted to gain an entrance to the business house of G. W. Meredith by going to one of the windows in the rear of the building, but they were foiled in their attempt, as the windows were protected with wire. This did not annoy the thieves to any great extent, and securing a large piece of gas pipe they proceeded to break a rear door in pieces. After getting into the place they went to the office and rang up 40 cents on the cash register and proceeded to take what change, amounting to a few dollars, was in it with the exception of a few pennies. If there was anything more taken Mr. Meredith does not know it.

The noise of the dance, held in the hall above, enabled the thieves to work without fear, and the robbery was discovered by a man who was at the dance. Officer McMillan was notified and Mr. Meredith was called by telephone and the rear door of his business house was nailed up. There is no clue to the thieves.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Allison, of East End, was having some dental work done in the operating room of the dental parlors of Dr. J. Bert George and had laid her pocketbook down on a stand in the reception room. While she was still in the chair a lady entered the room and asked the doctor how soon he could do some work for her, and received a reply that it would be fully half an hour. The lady seemed to be much excited and after remaining in the room a short time left and said she would return, but she has not yet put in an appearance.

When Mrs. Allison left the operating chair she walked into the reception room and picked up her pocketbook and opening it, discovered that a \$10 bill, which had been in it, was missing. She at once notified Doctor George of her loss, and in order to make sure that she had been robbed a careful search was made for the money both in the office and at her home, but no trace was found of it.

The lady who entered the office while the pocketbook was on the table was not known, and it is probable no clue of the thief will ever be found.

NEW BLOCK.

Plans Being Erected For a New Market Street Building.

Plans are now being prepared for a handsome brick block to be erected this season in East Market street by Ryan Brothers.

The block will be of brick, 45x60, and will be two stories in height. The block will do much toward adding to the appearance of the street.

Postponed a Meeting.

The meeting of the Bible class, to have been held at the Young Men's Christian association tonight, has been postponed owing to the absence of Secretary Platts.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Go to your druggist and ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat affection and does it promptly and thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

THE PICTURES.

Large and Enthusiastic Audience Saw the Anti-Saloon League Entertainment.

The illustrated lecture, given last evening at the First Presbyterian church by Superintendent Baker, of the Anti-Saloon league, was largely attended, the auditorium being filled and many persons finding seats in the lecture room.

Mr. Baker told the story of the pictures as they were thrown upon the screen in that vigorous manner that marked his addresses on Sunday, and he was at times loudly applauded. The pictures depicted life in the slums, the result of poverty caused by drunkenness.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the singing of patriotic airs by the audience, every one, apparently, joining heartily in the exercise.

The lecture will be repeated tonight at the First M. E. church, and tomorrow evening at the Second M. E. church.

ALGER'S ASSAILANTS.

What a Wellsville Man Thinks of Them.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—Permit me to express through the medium of your excellent paper my opinion, and what I believe is the opinion of the majority of Columbiana county citizens, concerning the disgraceful demonstration by Boston people against Secretary Alger.

It was unmanly and un-American, and the hisses but confirmed a suspicion I have long held. Way back in the councils of eternity the Creator produced two specimens of animal life that naturally hiss when confronted by a higher power, the snake and the goose. Hence the demonstration in Boston. Whether those who hissed were snakes or geese it is not hard for the public to decide.

D. E. BROCKETT.

WELLSVILLE, Feb. 20.

GOOD MUSIC AND ACTING

Are Promised For the Production of the Chimes of Normandy.

A dress rehearsal of the "Chimes of Normandy" will be held this evening at the Grand, and the play will be produced at the Grand tomorrow and Thursday evenings for the benefit of the hospital fund.

The company have spent much time in rehearsing and the opera will be the best ever produced in the city. The music is very pretty and every member of the cast is good, while "Gaspard the Miser," as played by Mr. Knowles, could not be better.

POPULAR

Are the Liverpool Boys at the Mansfield Reformatory.

Dr. W. H. Locke, chaplain of the Mansfield reformatory, while in the city yesterday made the NEWS REVIEW a pleasant call.

Doctor Locke stated that he likes his place very well, and the Liverpool inmates of the institution are all getting along splendidly. James McConaughy is well liked at the institution, while Theodore Pryor already has many friends as has George Seibert.

EARLY CLEANING.

The City Will Be Given Its Overhauling Very Soon.

As soon as the streets and alleys dry to some extent Sanitary Officer Burgess will begin to notify residents of the city to clean up their premises. The date for the annual cleaning is March 15, but Officer Burgess thinks there is no necessity for waiting this long, and the cleaning will be commenced earlier than usual this year.

Irons Will Ride Again.

Bert Irons, the champion bicycle rider of Beaver county, was in the city yesterday shaking hands with friends. He announces that he will ride again this year. His races will be closely watched by many people in the city.

We are selling all our men's \$5.00 double sole and calf lined shoes now at \$3.50 a pair.
BENDHEIM'S.



STRONG AGAIN!

Sex-in Pills

When in Doubt, Try
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,
For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

CARRYING A REVOLVER

Cost Hal Surles the Usual Amount.

JAMES RUSBY WAS FINED AGAIN

He Had No Money, and Was Sent to the Rear—The Charges Against Call and Broome Are Being Investigated by the Police.

Only a small amount of business was transacted in Mayor Bough's court this morning, but before the day's business is finished it is probable a number of cases will have been disposed of.

Hal Surles, who was arrested Saturday night for carrying concealed weapons, appeared before the mayor yesterday afternoon and was fined \$5 60 after he pleaded guilty to the charge.

James Rusby, who was gathered in Sunday, was fined \$9 60 on a charge of intoxication. He did not have enough money to secure his release, and as a result he is still lingering.

George Monroe, who was arrested on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretense, is still in jail. It is probable the man will be released, as the person from whom the guitar was taken was at the mayor's office this morning, and was reluctant about pushing the case. There was a hitch as to the present value of the instrument.

Lewis Call and Pearl Broome are still in jail on a charge of suspicion. They were before the mayor late yesterday and both told the same story. From other sources it was learned by the authorities the stories they told did not coincide with their actions upon the night when they were arrested. The belting found in their possession is still at city hall and it is thought the goods belong to the Steubenville water works which was robbed a few weeks ago. The police communicated with the authorities of that place this afternoon relative to the matter.

No arrests were made last night.

Events of the Holiday.

The Young Women's Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church will entertain their friends this evening at the residence of Miss Sara Hall, Kossuth street, by a Martha Washington tea party.

The Daughters of America and Junior Mechanics will spend tomorrow evening pleasantly in their lodge room. The entertainment is for members only.

SOLDIER BOYS

Can Hear the Lecture This Evening Free of Charge.

The young people who have charge of the lecture of Chaplain Campbell at the First U. P. church this evening, invite all members of Company E to be present. They will be admitted free of charge.

Excursion to Columbus via Pennsylvania Lines.

February 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, low rates non-transferable excursion tickets will be sold to Columbus for Y. M. C. A., Ohio state annual convention, and assembly of board of education of Ohio. Return coupons valid February 25th, inclusive.

Men's \$4.00 and \$3.50 shoes, all sizes, all widths, black and tan, double soles and calf lining, now \$2.90 at
BENDHEIM'S.

Got a Job.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—Bert E. Burns, former postmaster, has received an appointment as railway postal clerk. He passed the civil service examination recently held at Columbus, and received a grade so high that he was quickly appointed.

TWO NEW WIRES

Will Be Stretched Across the County by the Telephone Company.

Manager Frank Swaney, of the telephone company, was informed this morning that it is the purpose of the management to further improve the service in this county.

Recently Mr. Swaney discovered that the lines in use could not accommodate the steadily increasing business, and made requisition for improvements. The matter was duly considered and today the news came the requisition had been honored, estimates prepared and the work would be done as soon as the construction force can reach it.

The new lines will extend from Liverpool to Salem, cutting in at the Wellsville and Lisbon exchanges. It will give five lines for local business. At present every demand will be answered.

Dead Dogs.

Sanitary Officer Burgess was a busy man yesterday burying dead dogs, and had three of the animals to dispose of. They were all in the vicinity of Second street, and of course after they were dead nobody owned them, and the officer was compelled to put them under the earth.

Book Men to Meet.

The book committee of the public library will meet Friday evening and will endeavor to complete the work of selecting the books to be purchased for the library, in order that they may make a report to the trustees.

Repairing the Building.

The Odd Fellows are having the cornice repaired and a new roof put on their block in Fifth street.

\$2.50 shoes for \$1.98. We are selling men's \$2.50 shoes, with waterproof uppers and double soles, for \$1.98.
BENDHEIM'S.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

Is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

PLANS.

Now is the time. Begin early and avoid the spring rush. Desirably arranged houses are in demand and bring a profitable rent or sale price. We know how to make them a guarantee to save you more than the cost of the plans in letting the contract. No matter how cheap or how dear you want a house. Call on me early and get my suggestions.

A. W. SCOTT, ARCHITECT,
Foutts Block.

LETTERS OF AGUINALDO

His Reasons For Holding Spanish Prisoners.

WHAT HE WROTE TO GENERAL OTIS.

Filipino Leader Tells Why He Held In Prison Spanish Monks Whose Release Had Been Demanded—Attributes the Cause of the Revolution to Their Acts.

From letters written to Major General Otis by Aguinaldo, obtained recently from Senor Luna of the Filipino junta at Washington and a brother of Aguinaldo's minister of war, it appears that General Otis threatened Aguinaldo with arrest if he persisted in his refusal to release Spanish civil functionaries and monks held prisoners by the insurgents. General Otis advised Aguinaldo to surrender those people, and when Aguinaldo wrote explaining his reasons for holding them General Otis made a strong request. Aguinaldo refused to comply, and then General Otis made the demand for the release of the prisoners and threatened to arrest Aguinaldo if he refused. The first letter of Aguinaldo follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the other day, and I am persuaded that the observations made by you were learned in a free land. First let me tell you that it is not my policy to make prisoners of women or children. No nun has ever been held prisoner by the Philippine forces. If among our prisoners is found a child or woman, it is because these persons have elected to remain with their father or husband. Some prisoners of this class are supported out of the Philippine treasury. I know that this is apparently a violation of the rules and usages of war as practiced by civilized nations, but I think it is a policy dictated by principles of humanity. These women and children may have their liberty if they desire it.

"You declare that the Spanish civil functionaries and the Spanish monks may not be imprisoned without violation of the rules of international law. We have never made prisoners of the Spanish secular clergy, but have captured and imprisoned the monks. I feel that on this subject the foreign mind has been very much misled. I desire to remind you that Spanish civil functionaries and Spanish monks are such in name only. At the beginning of the war between America and Spain General Augustin organized the civil employees into armed corps and they continued to bear arms against the Philippine people. It is true that they did not go much into the fields of battle, but they were useful to Spain in harassing and torturing unarmed and inoffensive Filipinos. These people subjected thousands of my people to cruel, unnatural and unnecessary tortures.

"In the matter of the Spanish monks, permit me to tell you that they have done more than any other class in enslaving our people. In times of peace this class has levied tribute from my people. The canon laws of the Roman Catholic church forbid that monks shall take up arms, enter the military service or actively participate in politics. The Spanish monks in the Philippines have done all these things. They have long deceived the Vatican. When the secular clergy who are Filipinos sought to bring the abuses to the attention of the high authorities in the church, they were persecuted and tortured by the monks and the powerful religious corporations. These monks pretended to the Spanish authorities that to them were due in the main the subjection of the Filipinos and the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in these islands. The Spanish functionaries who were cognizant of this deception did not disclose it, as they were in the hire of the rich ecclesiastical corporations. The leading cause of the Philippine revolution may be attributed justly to the machinations of these alleged men of God. They have kept closed the door to liberty and progress. All foreigners who have studied the Philippine situation will bear me out in this statement.

"General, in view of the history of these monks and the power which by reason of their gold they are able to exercise over certain classes of weak and fanatical Filipinos it is not good public policy that they should be allowed their liberty at this time. I believe that the Philippine republic must restrain the civil functionaries till such time as they shall be deported and shall keep the monks in confinement till they shall be forced by the Vatican to abstain from politics in these islands. It is neither hate nor revenge which impels me to maintain these persons in confinement. Their imprisonment is dictated by public policy. My people demand that these men be held as prisoners, and I can but obey their will. If you will present these views and reasons to the free people of America, I know that you will earn the love and good will of the people of the Philippine Islands."

In reply to the demand of General Otis for the delivery of the prisoner Aguinaldo wrote as follows:

"In my previous letters I explained to you my reasons for holding the persons indicated as prisoners of war. You say that according to the rules of international law men should not be held as

prisoners of war unless they have actually borne arms in the service of the enemy. This is my contention. The Spanish civil functionaries and the monks have borne arms against my people. My conduct has been conformable to the principles you lay down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have aided and abetted in every way within their power the enemies of my people. If you will read the Spanish newspapers printed at Manila, you will find therein verification of what I tell you with regard to the conduct of the monks and civil functionaries during the Philippine revolution. The monks threw away their sacred robes and made slaves of defenseless Filipinos. They confiscated the property of my people. In my treatment of these men I am not moved by motives of vengeance. It is a notorious fact that these monks served as officers of volunteers. There was one volunteer corps recruited altogether from monks. Convents and monasteries were transformed into forts and arsenals. Many arms and much ammunition were taken from these places by my troops.

"I have followed the principles of international law as laid down by Fiore, Martens, Bluntschli and others. These writers hold that any person who goes forth to war as a part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americana says, 'All who form a part of the enemy's force, even including newspaper correspondents and troops of the commissary department, may be held as prisoners of war.'

"Reprisal is an admitted right by the cultured nations. I recall that during the war of American independence the great Washington, to avenge the execution of an American colonel taken prisoner by the British, ordered the execution of a British colonel held prisoner by the Americans. This order was not carried out, thanks to the intercession of the queen of France.

"Even if I have no right under the rules of international law to hold these people as prisoners I certainly have this right under the rules of reprisal, as I wish to compel the Spaniards to release the Filipinos held prisoners and to avenge the horrid tortures inflicted on Filipinos who fell into the hands of the enemy. As I said in my previous letter, the rules of international law must be silent before the just and righteous cause of a people engaged in the struggle for their independence. Although the Filipinos have not been recognized by the cultured nations, they have the glory of having obeyed all the rules of war as practiced by those high nations."

—New York Sun.

KNOW ABOUT COZY CORNERS

Daniel McClackin, Charged With Burglary, Relates an Experience.

While enumerating the extenuating circumstances incidental to his breaking into a furniture store and stealing 18 sofa pillows Daniel McClackin of New York in the West Fifty-fourth street police court the other day, told what he knew about "cozy corners" and artistic interiors. McClackin and his friend, John Mackin, also of New York, were arrested in Tenth avenue with the sofa pillows in their possession by Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also had with them the manuscript of a booklet entitled "In One Thousand Artistic Flats." Policeman Kelly described his prisoners as the charter members of the Hell's Kitchen Society for the Promotion of Artistic Interiors.

"What do you know about cozy corners and artistic interiors?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, wasn't it myself that had wurk fer a loidy who had a bit uv a flat in Harlem that was so full uv cozy corners an the loike uv that that yer couldn't br'athe widout makin the dhraperies shake wid the wind?" said McClackin. "An it was whoile workin fer the loidy that Oi got the ideas that you honor sheeks uv. She gave me 50 cints a wake to run irrands an do odd jobs an dress up loike a Turk whin she had company."

"I heard meself called a Turk a dozen toimes befor I ferget, but once the loidy says to me, 'Marouka, fetch a piece of fresh incense from the cabinet in the Turkish room.' An I, fergettin fer the foist toime, says, 'Yis, mum, you mane a stick of punk loike the Chinks use from the top uv the foldin bed.' That was the ind uv me job, your honor."

The prisoners were held in \$2,000 each for trial.—Exchange.

DEWEY TO THE CHILDREN.

His Christmas Greetings to Pupils of a New Orleans School.

The children of McDonogh public school of New Orleans wrote Admiral Dewey a letter a short time ago and were delighted to receive the following letter from him the other day, written on board the flagship Olympia at Manila, Dec. 25, 1898:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS—I have received your very nice letter. It gave me much pleasure to know that you are my friends and admirers. On this day of "good will and peace on earth" I hope we may have no more wars, but if we should, may your patriotism inspire our men to greater deeds of heroism. Very sincerely,
GEORGE DEWEY.

—New York Sun.

Memorial Guns For Yale Campus.

Yale graduates are rejoiced over the

word which has recently been received from Washington announcing that the efforts of Yale graduates to secure for the campus the two guns, "Eli" and "Handsome Dan," presented to the cruiser Yale by the cruiser fund committee have been successful. The committee on naval affairs of the house has consented to put into the naval appropriation bill a clause giving the guns to Yale.—Chicago Record.

BERTHA BEILSTEIN JAILED.

The Allegheny Murderess Likely to Be Tried in April.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 21.—Bertha A., the daughter, who killed her mother, Mary A. Beilstein, with a revolver, after which she drank a quantity of laudanum and shot and stabbed herself several times on Oct. 2, 1898, in Allegheny City, was lodged in the county jail last night charged with murder.

The district attorney says the grand jury will probably act on her case early in March and that the trial will likely come up early in April.

To Hold Mass For Faure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—M. Thiebaut, the 'charge of the French embassy, called at the state department and gave notice that the embassy had arranged to have a religious service at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, in this city, next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., in memory of the late President Faure. The secretary was requested to extend invitations to attend to the president of the United States and others.

To Bar Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposed constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to congress was favorably acted on by the house committee on election of president and vice president. The joint resolution for this purpose was introduced by Mr. Capron of Rhode Island, who will make the report.

Against Seating Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Baptist ministers' conference adopted a resolution protesting against the seating of B. H. Roberts as representative in congress from Utah.

Not the Man to Ask For It.

As might have been expected, the story that Rear Admiral Dewey had requested that he be made an admiral has been promptly denied. The hero of Manila would not himself ask for such an honor, but the American people demand it for him and will see that he gets it.—New York Herald.

Seat of the Disturbance.

Take up the white man's burden—Be sure you don't forget—For Aggy's Filipinos Must have their spanking yet.

Then get your breakfast, Dewey, While Otis takes a thwack At the seat of the disturbance Where the native pants hang slack.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68¢@69¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢@41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38¼¢@40¼¢; high mixed shelled, 38¼¢@39¼¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 35¼¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 35¼¢@35½¢; extra No. 2 white, 34¼¢@35¼¢; light mixed, 33¢@34¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@9.75; No. 2, \$8.00@8.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.00@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢@90¢ per pair; small, 60¢@65¢; ducks, 60¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11½¢ per pound; geese, \$1.00@1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 12¢@14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.

GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 10¢@15¢; quail, per dozen, 1.25¢@1.50¢; squirrel, per dozen, \$1.00@1.25¢; pheasants, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; prairie chickens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@26¢; extra creamery, 24¢@25¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 21¢@22¢; country roll, 17¢@18¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢@12¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 11¢@11½¢; three-quarters, 10¢@10½¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢@11½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢@11½¢; Wisconsin, 14¢@14½¢; 20 pound brick, Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; Limburger, 11¢@12¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21¢@22¢; candied, 22¢@23¢; southern, fresh, 20¢@21¢; storage eggs, 18¢@19¢.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.
CATTLE—The receipts fair, 60 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote prices: Extra, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.00@5.20; tidy, \$4.75@4.90; fair, \$4.50@4.60; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.50; oxen, \$2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.25; common to fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$2.50@3.50; bologna cows, \$1.00@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, 40 double-decks; market slow. Sales were: Best mediums, \$3.95@4.00; heavy hogs, \$3.90; heavy Yorkers, \$3.90@3.85; common to fat Yorkers, \$3.70@3.75; pigs, \$3.60@3.70; roughs \$2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 18 loads; market slow and 15¢@20¢ lower. We quote prices as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.35@4.40; good wethers, \$4.20@4.30; fair mixed, \$3.60@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.50; choice lambs, \$4.90@5.00; common to good, \$4.00@4.80; veal calves, \$5.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.

HOGS—Market easy and lower at \$3.25@3.35.
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50@3.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.25@2.50. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.20.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 84¢ f. o. b. afloat to arrive.

CORN—No. 2, 4½¢@4½¢ f. o. b. afloat late March.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢; No. 2 white, 35¢.

CATTLE—Market for steers slow and 25¢ lower; some sales 30¢ lower; bulls and cows steady to 10¢ lower. Steers, \$4.60@5.50; oxen and stags, \$3.00@4.60; bulls, \$3.40@4.00; choice fat do, \$4.30; cows, \$2.25@3.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep lower and dull; lambs moderately active and 10¢ higher. Sheep, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.75@5.40; one car, \$5.50; mainly at \$5.20@5.40.

HOGS—Market lower at \$3.90@4.15.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	4:41	5:59
Pittsburgh	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Rochester	5:45	11:30	4:40	11:00	7:30
Beaver	6:35	2:15	5:30	11:50	8:30
Vanport	7:45	2:20	6:40	12:55	9:30
Industry	8:55	2:30	7:50	1:10	10:40
Cooks Ferry	9:55	2:40	8:50	1:20	11:40
Smiths Ferry	10:55	2:50	9:50	1:30	12:40
East Liverpool	11:55	3:00	10:50	1:40	1:45
Wellsville	12:55	3:10	11:50	1:50	2:45
Wellsville	1:55	3:20	12:50	2:00	3:45
Yellow Creek	2:55	3:30	1:50	2:10	4:45
Hammondsville	3:55	3:40	2:50	2:20	5:45
Ironton	4:55	3:50	3:50	2:30	6:45
Sidneyville	5:55	4:00	4:50	2:40	7:45
Bayard	6:55	4:10	5:50	2:50	8:45
Alliance	7:55	4:20	6:50	3:00	9:45
Ravenna	8:55	4:30	7:50	3:10	10:45
Hudson	9:55	4:40	8:50	3:20	11:45
Cleveland	10:55	4:50	9:50	3:30	12:45
Wellsville	11:55	5:00	10:50	3:40	1:45
Wellsville Shop	12:55	5:10	11:50	3:50	2:45
Yellow Creek	1:55	5:20	12:50	4:00	3:45
Port Homer	2:55	5:30	1:50	4:10	4:45
Empire	3:55	5:40	2:50	4:20	5:45
Elliottsville	4:55	5:50	3:50	4:30	6:45
Toronto	5:55	6:00	4:50	4:40	7:45
Costonia	6:55	6:10	5:50	4:50	8:45
Steuenville	7:55	6:20	6:50	5:00	9:45
Mingo Je	8:55	6:30	7:50	5:10	10:45
Brilliant	9:55	6:40	8:50	5:20	11:45
Rush Run	10:55	6:50	9:50	5:30	12:45
Portland	11:55	7:00	10:50	5:40	1:45
Yorkville	12:55	7:10	11:50	5:50	2:45
Smiths Ferry	1:55	7:20	12:50	6:00	3:45
Orlandoport	2:55	7:30	1:50	6:10	4:45
Bellaire	3:55	7:40	2:50	6:20	5:45

Eastward.	3:40	3:36	3:38	3:40	4:48
Bellaire	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Orlandoport	4:45	3:40	4:45	11:00	12:45
Smiths Ferry	5:45	3:50	5:45	11:10	1:45
Yorkville	6:45	4:00	6:45	11:20	2:45
Portland	7:45	4:10	7:45	11:30	3:45
Rush Run	8:45	4:20	8:45	11:40	4:45
Brilliant	9:45	4:30	9:45	11:50	5:45
Mingo Je	10:45	4:40	10:45	12:00	6:45
Steuenville	11:45	4:50	11:45	12:10	7:45
Costonia	12:45	5:00	12:45	12:20	8:45
Toronto	1:45	5:10	1:45	12:30	9:45
Elliottsville	2:45	5:20	2:45	12:40	10:45
Empire	3:45	5:30	3:45	12:50	11:45
Port Homer	4:45	5:40	4:45	1:00	12:45
Yellow Creek	5:45	5:50	5:45	1:10	1:45
Wellsville Shop	6:45	6:00	6:45	1:20	2:45
Wellsville	7:45	6:10	7:45	1:30	3:45
Yellow Creek	8:45	6:20	8:45	1:40	4:45
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Yorkville	6:45	10:00	6:45	5:20	2:45
Smiths Ferry	7:45	10:10	7:45	5:30	3:45
Orlandoport	8:45	10:20	8:45	5:40	4:45
Bellaire	9:45	10:30	9:45	5:50	5:45

Men's Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 335 and 337 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 336 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard to New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager.
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
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Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galliee.
No. 6.....	2 20 p. m.
No. 34.....	6 50 a. m.
No. 35.....	11 45 a. m.

Lv. N. Galliee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m.
No. 35.....	5 15 p. m.
No. 33.....	6 45 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALLIEE.
Connections at New Galliee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.

R. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

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President—DAVID BOYCE.
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"NOT AFRAID TO GO."

THESE WERE WASHINGTON'S WORDS
WHEN DEATH APPEARED.

How the First President of the United States and Twenty of His Successors Met the Grim Destroyer—Historic Scenes.

Washington, while taking his customary ride over his estates at Mount Vernon on the 12th of December, 1799, was taken with a chill. On the 14th he realized that his end was near, and prepared for it with characteristic care and coolness. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breathing cannot last long." About 10 o'clock the same night he said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put in the vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" When those around his bedside had assented, he said, "It is well," and then expired.

By a remarkable coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson expired on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826. On the morning of the 4th the physician of John Adams did not believe he would survive the day. He could hear the firing of cannon. "Do you know what day this is?" the ex-president was asked. "Oh, yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it! God bless you all!" Later he said, half to himself, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken. Jefferson had expired.

Some weeks before this Jefferson began to fail visibly. "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude about the result," he said. "I am like an old watch with a pinion worn out here and a wheel there until it can run no longer." On the eve of the 4th he awoke, thinking it morning, and said, "This is the Fourth of July." These were his last words. He died at noon.

James Madison died of old age June 28, 1836, at his home in Montpelier, Vt. Madison was in his eighty-fifth year, and his end was peaceful. James Monroe in 1830 went to New York to reside with his son-in-law and died of general debility in that city on the 4th of July, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams met with a rather tragic death. On the 21st of February, 1848, he arose in his seat in the house of representatives and was about to open his mouth, when he suddenly fell back, stricken with paralysis. He survived long enough to say: "This is the end of life. I am content." He died beneath the dome of the capitol.

Andrew Jackson suffered from consumption and dropsy in his closing years. On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1845, it was apparent that his last day had arrived, and calling the members of his family and his servants to his bedside he said, "My dear children, friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." All of those about him were in tears, and his last words were: "What is the matter with my dear children? I have alarmed you. Oh, do not cry! We will meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years. His final hours were not marked by any unusual events or remarks. William Henry Harrison was taken very ill just one month after his inauguration. In his delirium he said: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." John Tyler died from a mysterious disorder resembling a bilious attack in the latter part of 1862 at his home in Virginia. His illness was brief.

James Knox Polk retired from the presidency on the 5th of March, 1849, and while on his way to his home, Nashville, he contracted the cholera. On the 15th of June, 1849, he died without saying a word.

General Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Millard Fillmore died from paralysis on the 8th of March, 1874, at his residence in Buffalo. A short time before his death he wrote: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink and sleep as well as ever and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs. If Mrs. Fillmore's health can be restored, I would feel as if I were living in a perfect paradise." Soon after this Mr. Fillmore breathed his last.

Franklin Pierce died from inflammation of the stomach at his home, Concord, N. H., in the fall of 1869. His last words have never been recorded. James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout in his seventy-eighth year at his home, Wheatlands, Pa., where he is buried.

Every schoolboy knows the circumstances attending the tragic end of Abraham Lincoln. On the 14th of April, 1865, he was shot by Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington. Early the next morning he expired without recovering consciousness.

Andrew Johnson was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, and died the next day. He was speechless until his death.

While hovering between life and death from cancer of the tongue General Grant wrote his famous memoirs, from the sales of which his family received nearly \$500,000. His ailment prevented him from talking much, but almost his last words were spoken for the purpose of emphasizing his famous

utterance, "Let us have peace."

Rutherford B. Hayes passed away tranquilly after an attack of paralysis of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., in the latter part of 1893.

James A. Garfield, as is well known, was shot by a disappointed office seeker in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Washington on the 2d of July, 1881. After lingering between life and death for ten weeks he died Sept. 19. Chester A. Arthur died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Rural cemetery at Albany. GEORGE BARTON.

PLATINUM IN THE KLONDIKE

Consul McCook Reports Rich Find In Hootalinqua Creek.

Consul McCook reports from Dawson City the discovery of platinum in large quantities in the black sand that forms the beds of the streams in the Yukon district. Quoting from an article in a local paper, the consul says that the discovery is of great importance if all reports are true and will result in the development of another mineral product. A careful furnace test made of black sand dredged from the Hootalinqua river gave an average result to the ton of nonmetallic sand of \$102 in gold and 96 ounces of platinum, some iridium and a trace of tin. The platinum at \$8 per ounce would amount in value to \$786, making the total value of the ton of sand \$870. One-fourth of the black sand of that section is nonmetallic or gold bearing, giving the above results, and heretofore it has been considered an obstacle in the way of getting out gold, its specific gravity causing it to remain in the riffles of the sluice boxes.

Regarding the gold output from the Klondike, Consul McCook says: "It is as yet too early to get any idea of what the output of gold from the different creeks will amount to. There are a great many more men at work this season than last, and it is supposed more gold will be taken out. On some creeks which were considered good there will be disappointment, while others, called 'wildcat' and where little or nothing was expected, are being prospected with good results. Quite a stampede has taken place within the past few weeks from here to the Stuart river district. Several new creeks have been discovered in that locality where good prospects have been found. They are called Thistle, Scroggie, Kirkman, Tulare and Ballart creeks, all tributaries of the Yukon river. A town site is already located at the mouth of Thistle creek and also one at the mouth of Stuart river, both of which promise to rival Dawson. For any one not having claims this is the most promising section now."

"The mining districts in and around Dawson are entirely overdone. On the Alaska side, Forty Mile post, Eagle City, Star City and that vicinity, it is confidently expected that this winter will bring forth good results."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Brief Facts About Washington.

He wrote bad poetry.
He never made a set speech.
He died of acute laryngitis.
He was generous to a fault.
He was sensitive to all criticism.
Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.

He was the best horseman of his time.
Spelling was always a weak point with him.

For three years he was a land surveyor.

He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.

As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His mouth was large, and he had a habit of clinching his jaws.

He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, verging on gray, and his hair was a dark brown.

He was devoted to outdoor sports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He always questioned his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and before his death every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

Plea For the Tortoises.

London humanitarians have received another shock, and as a result several humane societies of England have raised their voices in a protest against the manufacture and use of combs, hairpins, cigar and cigarette cases and other dainty articles made from tortoise shells. They have discovered that the procuring of the mottled shell is attended with considerable pain to the original possessors of the precious material.—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-Spanish Alliance.

There has been a most extraordinary reaction at Madrid in favor of England, a reaction so strong that the most popular topic of discussion is the advisability of an alliance with Great Britain. The English government is taking advantage of this frame of mind on the part of the Spaniards, and active negotiations in this sense are going on between Madrid and London.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BEWARE FATAL GREEN.

Mrs. Rickey Warns Women
of the Color of Their Dresses.

NO RED FOR "PHOSPHATE PEOPLE."

Highest Priestess of Manimorphology Says Color of Dresses Affects the Nervous Systems of Women—A Royal Purple Gown, She Asserts, Is a Sovereign Remedy For Sore Throat.

If you are subject to attacks of the doldrums and cherish pessimistic views on the failings of your friends, don't treat yourself for indigestion. You are probably wearing a green dress, or, if you are a man, the lurking demon may be discovered in a pair of green socks. Whatever it is, cast it from you, for, especially if you happen to be red-haired, of light complexion, with slender hands and slight figure, a continuance of the "green" habit will be fatal to your disposition.

The authority for this is Adele Marie Rickey, the highest priestess of manimorphology, the moral, physical and soulful tendencies as shown by the hand. At Astor Court, in New York, the other day she was demonstrating to a roomful of women the "effect of colors and materials on the nervous system," and her insistent antipathy to green ran through her lecture like a tragic refrain.

"The depression of the nerves would soon become apparent," she said. "Even though green were becoming to the complexion the individual would develop irritability. Look at this now," shaking out a piece of pale green silk. "It is cheerful in its expression, but while it looks so well it is a dangerous color. People who wear ball gowns of this get headaches."

Black was also scored and mourning gowns utterly condemned. "Phosphate people," described as the wiry, motor individuals, were cautioned against wearing red as overexciting.

"Too many clothes are depressing anyway," said the speaker, sighing for Grecian dress and the "jersey in one piece" of Noah's time. "Corsets are not injurious if fitted properly, but if too tight in one place make it impossible for you to bring out your proper vibrations, your soul qualities."

Certain colors next the throat, she averred, were responsible for blindness, deafness, etc., and prescribed as a remedy for sore throat a royal purple gown fitting the neck closely. Blues, grays, heliotropes and whites were commended.

Mrs. Rickey illustrated with the casts of several hands the color needs of their owners, but the real interest began when she made studies of some of her auditors.

"No red for you," she said to a large brunette—"terra cotta perhaps, with a little velvet to smother it. You should wear white in the house or palest blue, and your sleeping room must be pink."

"Your moral and spiritual standard is readily detected in your apparel," she explained to the audience. "You attract refined or vulgar associations and pleasures that might seem foreign to you by the chemical effect of the colors you wear."—New York World.

Women's New Dinner Sleeve.

The most curious sleeve ever designed for fashionable women is the new dinner sleeve, which forms an old fashioned mitt when it reaches the hand, serving as sleeve and glove in one. It just covers the knuckles, allowing the rings to show to great advantage.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Snyder as the Best Catcher.

"You can talk about your crack catchers all you want to," said George Wright the other day, "but the equal of Charley Snyder was never seen on the ballfield. He was a wonder as a thrower and was possessed of a head seldom seen on a ball player."—Boston Herald.

Song of the Anglo-Saxon.

Columbia and Britannia!
Twin sovereigns now they be,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring sea,
And they shall give unto the world
The blessings of the free.

One mother had they both,
One father was their sire,
And singleness of aim
Doth their true hearts inspire;
Their souls were kindled at
The same immortal fire.

Together forth they go,
And back to back they stand,
And one shall guard the east
And one the western land,
And he that strikes at one
Shall twofold wrath command.

Light bearers are they both,
The foes of darkness they,
And they will conquer him
Who dares to block the way,
And they will lift him up
To a diviner day.

Beware, ye tyrants old
That long have cursed the years!
The day is near at hand
When his bright star appears.
Repent ye and relent ye,
Or fall upon your spears!

Britannia and Columbia!
Twin sovereigns they shall reign,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring main,
And they will give unto the world
The golden age again!

—C. G. B. in Chicago Record

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

After Washington's return from this expedition the course pursued by Governor Dinwiddie in reorganizing the troops of Virginia gave him great dissat-

isfaction. The effect of it would be to reduce Washington from the rank of colonel to captain, and, his remonstrances being in vain, he resigned from the service. After a brief visit to his mother he retired to Mount Vernon, but he had not been long there when he was solicited by Governor Sharpe of Maryland, then the commander in chief of the British forces, to resume his former military rank, but under conditions which he could not reconcile with his self respect. In declining the invitation he used the memorable language, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy, and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered."

General Braddock having arrived from England with two regiments of regulars, an appointment on his staff was offered to Washington, which he accepted. In taking this step he was doubtless fascinated by the circumstances and excitement of war, and he confessed an anxiety to study strategy, tactics and the art of moving armies under an approved master.

Familiar with the dangers and difficulties they would encounter, Washington gave General Braddock much prudent counsel before he set out on his disastrous expedition and afterward, and had it been followed the result might have been very different. Notwithstanding a violent attack of fever he was with General Braddock on the bloody field of the Monongahela, behaving, as



COLONEL WASHINGTON AT TWENTY-FIVE.

his fellow aid-de-camp, Colonel Orme, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution." He was also with him at his defeat and death, and it fell to him by a strange coincidence to read the service for the dead at the burial of his dead commander at Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. He was the only mounted officer that was not killed or disabled at the engagement.

A force of 2,000 men having been raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command. In February, 1756, he visited Governor Shirley in Boston and settled with him, as commander in chief of the British forces, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. Upon his return to his post he devoted himself to measures for the protection of the frontier, and on the 25th of November, 1758, Washington was privileged to plant the British flag upon the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

This was the last active service he performed as a British officer. The following year he married Mrs. Custis, known henceforth in history as Martha Washington, and about the same time he resigned his commission as a colonial officer. Fourteen or 15 years elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and when it did General Washington discovered the inestimable value of the training and experience he had secured as a British officer. NEIL MACDONALD.

Horseshoes Without Nails.

Blacksmiths may mourn, but riders, drivers and horses will rejoice over the new nailless horseshoe. The shoe can be easily taken off and replaced, so that when once properly shaped to the feet farriers are not required to replace it. Burning the hoof could be dispensed with and is so dispensed with when the hoof is trimmed on renewal of the wearing parts.

When a nailed shoe comes off, it sometimes happens that part of the hoof is torn away, and the horse has to cease work until the hoof has grown sound again. This cannot happen with the nailless horseshoe, and so time, representing money for feeding and restoration to sound feet again, is saved. Another recommendation is the facility of providing requisite wearing parts to the permanent shoe for preventing slipping in frosty weather or on paved streets.

Dress Pockets For Women.

Here is another unanswerable argument in favor of a more sensible dress pocket for women. A New Hampshire woman was recently arrested with a 44 caliber revolver in her stocking.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.

From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size
or class of job, with our
facilities we can compete
with the world in quality
of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the
benefit of a large assort-
ment of borders, orna-
ments, initials, etc. Every
new face of type patented
always finds room in our
job department. None
but first-class printers are
employed, which means
the best possible results
obtainable from the ma-
terial.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for
high grade book and
half tone work (finest
machine manufactured).
Improved Gordons for
commercial work, and a
large Babcock for poster
printing; presided over by
a pressman late in charge
of the finest presses in
one of the largest print-
ing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

THAT NEW UNION LABEL

Organizer John G. Fowell Answers "A Reader" In

WORDS STRICTLY TO THE POINT

Unionists and Union Sympathizers Should support Only Such Candidates as Use the Typographical and Pressmen's Labels on Their Cards.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:--Will you inform me as to the meaning of the additional label on candidate cards for the coming Republican primaries? I am not a union man but a sympathizer, my trade having not as yet effected an organization.

A READER.

A communication from John G. Fowell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, prepared for today's issue will answer the above inquiry. It follows:

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:--I have been approached on numerous occasions in regard to the pressmen's label which finds place on nearly all the candidate cards this spring. The label is that of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, and shows that the printing on which it appears was done under the supervision of a union pressman.

Heretofore but the typographical union label appeared on the cards. This label denotes that the composition on the cards was executed by a union printer, but did not guarantee that the finished product was entirely the output of union labor. Many printing concerns employ union printers and non-union pressmen, and the use of the typographical label is not prohibited; and vice versa, the product of non-union printers often goes into a union press room, and bears the label of the pressmen's union.

To be on the safe side, your printing should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades, to be had only in the larger cities, where a number of printing trade unions amalgamate, or both the International Printing Pressmen's and Typographical labels.

The NEWS REVIEW is entitled to use both labels. This seems like a monopoly in the candidate card business, but not a labor crushing monopoly. When a voter receives a card bearing these two labels he knows that the workmen who turned it out received a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that the candidate presenting it is in touch with the workmen.

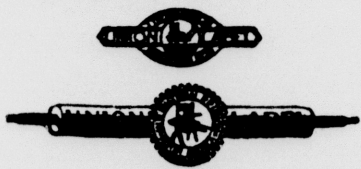
Beware of cards containing no label whatever. There are numerous printing offices in the district where a journeyman printer considers himself fortunate to get a dollar for ten hours' hard labor, and where the mechanical forces are composed chiefly of girls and boys at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week.

A true unionist and union sympathizer buys union clothing, eats union food and chews or smokes union tobacco. He also supports candidates who use union label cards EXCLUSIVELY. He don't like a man that straddles the issue. Respectfully,

JOHN G. POWELL,

Pressman NEWS REVIEW.

For the benefit of NEWS REVIEW readers we print below the International Typographical and International Printing Pressmen's labels.



These labels are copyrighted and protected under the copyright laws. Infringement or use in any office not sanctioned by the local union is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

ONE EACH YEAR.

Change in Local Civil Service Examination.

Secretary McClure, of the local civil service commission has received a notice from the department at Washington advising him that in future examinations will be held annually, instead of semi-annually as in the past. Examinations for post office service will be held the first Wednesday after November 15. Those for the custom service the first Wednesday after June 15.

It is proposed to hold examinations for the internal revenue service on the same dates as those held for the department service, between September 15 and October 21 of each year.

Men's tan, willow calf and black box calf shoes, with calf skin lining, bull dog and coin toe, now \$2.39 at

BENDHEIM'S.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO FLATS GOT AWAY

The Jutte Company Sent a Man After Them.

SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE

To Coal Interests Along the River Front, Floats Being Pushed Up by the Ice--Navigation Has Been Resumed--The Ohio Rising.

When much of the heavy ice had passed this city yesterday the river began to fall rapidly. The coal fleets had been put in safe places, their owners thought, close to the shore. When the river fell the floats and barges were left on the land and ice, which gorged about them, and their position this morning was such that loss may be the result.

The float of the Enterprise company is aground and much ice is under some of the barges. The float is covered in part with water, and before it can be put in the water there is danger of it being badly strained.

The same can be said of the Moore float, while the Liverpool Coal company's fleet is lying on ice six to eight feet high. The towboat Pacific worked all night with the fleet and succeeded in placing the barges in a better position.

The first boat to come down the river was the Clifton, Captain Fickes, of the Jutte company. It left Pittsburg in the afternoon and arrived at Market street at 6 o'clock. It went to work breaking the ice about the breakers at Market street and within a few hours had many of the barges, which were ice bound and grounded, in deep water.

The wharf boat is grounded and not touching water. The ferryboat Dispatch is grounded at Union street and is lying in a bad position. The Pacific tried to get it in water but was unsuccessful.

The shantyboats are shifted, and many of them are strained.

The marks at the wharf today registered 11 feet and rising.

The steamer Virginia is expected to reach here from Middleport Friday. The other Cincinnati packets are scheduled to resume Thursday and Friday. The Greenwood also expects to leave on her regular day, Friday, and the Ben Hur is preparing to leave Thursday for Parkersburg.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning two flats, owned by the Jutte Coal company and tied at the Market street landing, broke from their moorings and started down the river. The towboat Clifton left the scene about an hour before this time and went to Newport where the George Shiras with a coal fleet was in danger.

A young man named Starkey was started after the floats in a skiff, but at a late hour nothing had been heard from him.

NEWSPAPER MEN MET

And Talked Business In East Palestine Yesterday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbiana County Newspaper association was held at East Palestine yesterday.

The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Dutton, Salineville; vice president, D. D. Kirby, Banner; secretary, H. F. Harris, Salem Herald; treasurer, H. O. Newell, Columbiana Ledger.

Matters of interest to the craft were discussed, and a resolution indorsing I. B. Camerer for state treasurer was adopted.

Voting on Names.

The Chevalier club will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening. A large number of names are to be voted upon for membership.

—M. F. Frank left this morning for Canton, where he will remain several days on business.

WELLSVILLE.

TO STOP ALL LOTTERING

An Ordinance Passed Council Last Night.

REFUNDING BONDS IN FAVOR

Propositions For a Place to Keep the Horse Carriage In West End--Mr. and Mrs. Jack Observed Their Wedding Anniversary--All the News.

Council met last evening in adjourned session with all members present but Mr. Johnston and Mr. James.

The ordinances to prevent loitering in the streets and refunding \$30,000 of the water works bonds, were passed. John Russell wanted to rent council a room in his new building in Main street for the West End horse carriage. J. P. Whalen had a similar proposition and wanted \$10 a month, the amount now paid to J. Q. Boring. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and was finally left in the hands of the fire committee.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jack last evening celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary, and guests to the number of 70 were present. The home was beautifully decorated, and a very pleasant evening was had.

News of Wellsville.

Fred Sheets and his daughter, Miss Laura Sheets, of Pittsburg, came down yesterday. Miss Laura returned on the evening train, but Mr. Sheets remained over night to attend to business.

Mr. Harry Windram arrived home with his bride last evening and later received a very warm greeting from all the small boys of the neighborhood, who paid their respects to the couple in the usual way, by bells, whistles and drums.

George Cheate, who is a printer and has been employed at the Pioneer pottery for the past nine months, returned to his former home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

John Lyth and his daughter, Miss Laura, took this morning train for Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lyth goes principally on business and will return soon, but Miss Laura will remain for a week or more for a visit among relatives.

J. L. Swan left for Delaware, O., today where he will represent Columbiana county in the Prohibition state convention now being held there.

Prof. J. L. McDonald left last evening for Columbus where he will attend a three days session of the National Educational association. It is anticipated that a large number of delegates will be in attendance.

Jesse Holloway, of Irondale, was in town today.

Conductor George Wells is able again to resume his duties on the railroad after an illness of several weeks with grip.

Dr. H. H. Bean left on the morning train for Columbus. He expects to return on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haugh, of Turtle Creek, left yesterday for their home after a pleasant visit with the family of R. M. Haugh.

Miss Ella O'Donnell was called to her home in Salineville yesterday by the death of her father, James O'Donnell.

Peter Knepper is now able to be out on the streets by the aid of crutches. He had his ankle broken by a fall on the street during the icy weather three weeks ago.

MRS. MARTHA KINSEY,

An Aged Resident of Georgetown, Is Dead.

Mrs. Martha Kinsey died at her home in Georgetown, Pa., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Georgetown.

Mrs. Kinsey was the widow of Henry Kinsey, and was well known here. She is survived by her children, Z. B. Kinsey, Colin Kinsey, Mrs. L. A. Bence, of this place; T. S. Kinsey, Cleveland; Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Beaver; J. F. Kinsey, Georgetown.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Will Confirm the Recommendation of the Elders.

The official board of the Christian church will meet this evening to confirm the recommendation of the elders in regard to engaging Rev. Walter Mansell as pastor. The name will be presented to the congregation tomorrow evening.

New Wall Paper Sale.

1-4 off.

All new Wall Paper.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,

Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18

KINSEY'S 5 & 10 CENT STORE

OLD BRIMSTONE CORNER

Will Soon Be Adorned by a Neat Church.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED COLLECTED

The Most Notorious Place in Wellsville and a Spot Known All Over Eastern Ohio Will Soon Lose Its Wicked Reputation. Work to Begin Soon.

The junction of Third and Lisbon streets in Wellsville, long known as Brimstone corner throughout the whole of eastern Ohio, will soon lose its unsavory reputation for a church will rear its head upon the spot.

The expression, "Brimstone corner," is as old almost as Wellsville, and because it was situated in that part of the town known as Tophet it can easily be understood that the average denizen or stranger knew well the ground when he ventured near Brimstone. The air has resounded with the curses of the drunken and depraved, and men have been knocked down and robbed, while rumors of crimes more grave have often been heard. It was a bad place for many years and at no time was there a redeeming feature to smooth away the rough edges of his reputation.

For some time the Evangelical church has conducted a mission in the part of Wellsville in question, and recently Reverend Gamertsfelder decided to increase the firm hold already taken. He conceived the idea of building a mission on the corner, and making known his plans to a number of prominent business men was so cheered by their expressions that a systematic canvass was made. It resulted in over \$500 being quickly collected, and the work is not yet done. The corner is owned by General Reilly, and it is believed he will donate the land for church purposes. It is expected the church will be built before fall.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

All members of Company E are invited to hear Chaplain J. O. Campbell, of Eighth Ohio, lecture at First U. P. church tonight. Soldiers admitted free.

500 pairs men's double sole shoes for less than manufacturers' wholesale prices. This week at

BENDHEIM'S.

Shipped Some Cattle.

Ten head of cattle were shipped to East Liberty from this place last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE!

BY

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.

Chaplain Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

"To Cuba and Back In War Time."

At First United Presbyterian Church,

Corner Fifth and Market Streets,

Tuesday, Feb. 21, '99.

Admission 25c.

Tickets for sale at Larkins' and Ansley's drug stores.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT, 175 BROADWAY. CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. E. M'DONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

WANTED

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man, as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; reason for selling ill health. Address X. Y. Z., NEWS REVIEW office.

Our Fire Department

Received 17 calls during the month of December. The next call may be to some of your property. If not insured you should at once. Apply for rates to

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agts.,

First National Bank Building.

Phone 49.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill Real Estate Co. 105 Sixth St., City.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Foutts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geo's and Murphy's.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIVE

'NOT AFRAID TO GO.'

THESE WERE WASHINGTON'S WORDS
WHEN DEATH APPEARED.

How the First President of the United States and Twenty of His Successors Met the Grim Destroyer—Historic Scenes.

Washington, while taking his customary ride over his estates at Mount Vernon on the 12th of December, 1799, was taken with a chill. On the 14th he realized that his end was near, and prepared for it with characteristic care and coolness. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breathing cannot last long." About 10 o'clock the same night he said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put in the vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" When those around his bedside had assented, he said, "It is well," and then expired.

By a remarkable coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson expired on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826. On the morning of the 4th the physician of John Adams did not believe he would survive the day. He could hear the firing of cannon. "Do you know what day this is?" the ex-president was asked. "Oh, yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it! God bless you all!" Later he said, half to himself, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken. Jefferson had expired.

Some weeks before this Jefferson began to fail visibly. "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude about the result," he said. "I am like an old watch with a pinion worn out here and a wheel there until it can run no longer." On the eve of the 4th he awoke, thinking it morning, and said, "This is the Fourth of July." These were his last words. He died at noon.

James Madison died of old age June 28, 1836, at his home in Montpelier, Vt. Madison was in his eighty-fifth year, and his end was peaceful. James Monroe in 1830 went to New York to reside with his son-in-law and died of general debility in that city on the 4th of July, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams met with a rather tragic death. On the 21st of February, 1848, he arose in his seat in the house of representatives and was about to open his mouth, when he suddenly fell back, stricken with paralysis. He survived long enough to say: "This is the end of life. I am content." He died beneath the dome of the capitol.

Andrew Jackson suffered from consumption and dropsy in his closing years. On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1845, it was apparent that his last day had arrived, and calling the members of his family and his servants to his bedside he said, "My dear children, friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." All of those about him were in tears, and his last words were: "What is the matter with my dear children? I have alarmed you. Oh, do not cry! We will meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years. His final hours were not marked by any unusual events or remarks. William Henry Harrison was taken very ill just one month after his inauguration. In his delirium he said: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." John Tyler died from a mysterious disorder resembling a bilious attack in the latter part of 1862 at his home in Virginia. His illness was brief.

James Knox Polk retired from the presidency on the 5th of March, 1849, and while on his way to his home, Nashville, he contracted the cholera. On the 15th of June, 1849, he died without saying a word.

General Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Millard Fillmore died from paralysis on the 8th of March, 1874, at his residence in Buffalo. A short time before his death he wrote: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink and sleep as well as ever and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs. If Mrs. Fillmore's health can be restored, I would feel as if I were living in a perfect paradise." Soon after this Mr. Fillmore breathed his last.

Franklin Pierce died from inflammation of the stomach at his home, Concord, N. H., in the fall of 1869. His last words have never been recorded. James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout in his seventy-eighth year at his home, Wheatlands, Pa., where he is buried.

Every schoolboy knows the circumstances attending the tragic end of Abraham Lincoln. On the 14th of April, 1865, he was shot by Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington. Early the next morning he expired without recovering consciousness.

Andrew Johnson was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, and died the next day. He was speechless until his death.

While hovering between life and death from cancer of the tongue General Grant wrote his famous memoirs, from the sales of which his family received nearly \$500,000. His ailment prevented him from talking much, but almost his last words were spoken for the purpose of emphasizing his famous

utterance, "Let us have peace."

Rutherford B. Hayes passed away tranquilly after an attack of paralysis of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., in the latter part of 1893.

James A. Garfield, as is well known, was shot by a disappointed office seeker in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Washington on the 2d of July, 1881. After lingering between life and death for ten weeks he died Sept. 19. Chester A. Arthur died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Rural cemetery at Albany. GEORGE BARTON.

PLATINUM IN THE KLONDIKE

Consul McCook Reports Rich Find in Hootalinqua Creek.

Consul McCook reports from Dawson City the discovery of platinum in large quantities in the black sand that forms the beds of the streams in the Yukon district. Quoting from an article in a local paper, the consul says that the discovery is of great importance if all reports are true and will result in the development of another mineral product. A careful furnace test made of black sand dredged from the Hootalinqua river gave an average result to the ton of nonmetallic sand of \$102 in gold and 96 ounces of platinum, some iridium and a trace of tin. The platinum at \$8 per ounce would amount in value to \$786, making the total value of the ton of sand \$870. One-fourth of the black sand of that section is nonmetallic or gold bearing, giving the above results, and heretofore it has been considered an obstacle in the way of getting out gold, its specific gravity causing it to remain in the riffles of the sluice boxes.

Regarding the gold output from the Klondike, Consul McCook says: "It is as yet too early to get any idea of what the output of gold from the different creeks will amount to. There are a great many more men at work this season than last, and it is supposed more gold will be taken out. On some creeks which were considered good there will be disappointment, while others, called 'wildcat' and where little or nothing was expected, are being prospected with good results. Quite a stampede has taken place within the past few weeks from here to the Stuart river district. Several new creeks have been discovered in that locality where good prospects have been found. They are called Thistle, Scroggie, Kirkman, Tulare and Ballart creeks, all tributaries of the Yukon river. A town site is already located at the mouth of Thistle creek and also one at the mouth of Stuart river, both of which promise to rival Dawson. For any one not having claims this is the most promising section now.

"The mining districts in and around Dawson are entirely overdone. On the Alaska side, Forty Mile post, Eagle City, Star City and that vicinity, it is confidently expected that this winter will bring forth good results."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Brief Facts About Washington.

He wrote bad poetry.
He never made a set speech.
He died of acute laryngitis.
He was generous to a fault.
He was sensitive to all criticism.
Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.

He was the best horseman of his time.
Spelling was always a weak point with him.

For three years he was a land surveyor.

He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.

As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His mouth was large, and he had a habit of clinching his jaws.

He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, verging on gray, and his hair was a dark brown.

He was devoted to outdoorsports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He always questioned his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and before his death every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

Men For the Tortoises.

London humanitarians have received another shock, and as a result several humane societies of England have raised their voices in a protest against the manufacture and use of combs, hairpins, cigar and cigarette cases and other dainty articles made from tortoise shells. They have discovered that the procuring of the mottled shell is attended with considerable pain to the original possessors of the precious material.—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-Spanish Alliance.

There has been a most extraordinary reaction at Madrid in favor of England, a reaction so strong that the most popular topic of discussion is the advisability of an alliance with Great Britain. The English government is taking advantage of this frame of mind on the part of the Spaniards, and active negotiations in this sense are going on between Madrid and London.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BEWARE FATAL GREEN.

Mrs. Rickey Warns Women
of the Color of Their Dresses.

NO RED FOR "PHOSPHATE PEOPLE."

Highest Priestess of Manimorphology Says Color of Dresses Affects the Nervous Systems of Women—A Royal Purple Gown, She Asserts, Is a Sovereign Remedy For Sore Throat.

If you are subject to attacks of the doldrums and cherish pessimistic views on the failings of your friends, don't treat yourself for indigestion. You are probably wearing a green dress, or, if you are a man, the lurking demon may be discovered in a pair of green socks. Whatever it is, cast it from you, for, especially if you happen to be red-haired, of light complexion, with slender hands and slight figure, a continuance of the "green" habit will be fatal to your disposition.

The authority for this is Adele Marie Rickey, the highest priestess of manimorphology, the moral, physical and soulful tendencies as shown by the hand. At Astor Court, in New York, the other day she was demonstrating to a roomful of women the "effect of colors and materials on the nervous system," and her insistent antipathy to green ran through her lecture like a tragic refrain.

"The depression of the nerves would soon become apparent," she said. "Even though green were becoming to the complexion the individual would develop irritability. Look at this now," shaking out a piece of pale green silk. "It is cheerful in its expression, but while it looks so well it is a dangerous color. People who wear ball gowns of this get headaches."

Black was also scored and mourning gowns utterly condemned. "Phosphate people," described as the wiry, motor individuals, were cautioned against wearing red as overexciting.

"Too many clothes are depressing anyway," said the speaker, sighing for Grecian dress and the "jersey in one piece" of Noah's time. "Corsets are not injurious if fitted properly, but if too tight in one place make it impossible for you to bring out your proper vibrations, your soul qualities."

Certain colors next the throat, she averred, were responsible for blindness, deafness, etc., and prescribed as a remedy for sore throat a royal purple gown fitting the neck closely. Blues, grays, heliotropes and whites were commended.

Mrs. Rickey illustrated with the casts of several hands the color needs of their owners, but the real interest began when she made studies of some of her auditors.

"No red for you," she said to a large brunette—"terra cotta perhaps, with a little velvet to smother it. You should wear white in the house or palest blue, and your sleeping room must be pink."

"Your moral and spiritual standard is readily detected in your apparel," she explained to the audience. "You attract refined or vulgar associations and pleasures that might seem foreign to you by the chemical effect of the colors you wear."—New York World.

Women's New Dinner Sleeve.

The most curious sleeve ever designed for fashionable women is the new dinner sleeve, which forms an old fashioned mitt when it reaches the hand, serving as sleeve and glove in one. It just covers the knuckles, allowing the rings to show to great advantage.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Snyder as the Best Catcher.

"You can talk about your crack catchers all you want to," said George Wright the other day, "but the equal of Charley Snyder was never seen on the ballfield. He was a wonder as a thrower and was possessed of a head seldom seen on a ball player."—Boston Herald.

Song of the Anglo-Saxon.

Columbia and Britannia!
Twin sovereigns now they be,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring sea,
And they shall give unto the world
The blessings of the free.

One mother had they both,
One father was their sire,
And singleness of aim
Doth their true hearts inspire;
Their souls were kindled at
The same immortal fire.

Together forth they go,
And back to back they stand,
And one shall guard the east
And one the western land,
And he that strikes at one
Shall twofold wrath command.

Light bearers are they both,
The foes of darkness they,
And they will conquer him
Who dares to block the way,
And they will lift him up
To a diviner day.

Beware, ye tyrants old,
That long have cursed the years!
The day is near at hand
When his bright star appears.
Repent ye and relent ye,
Or fall upon your spears!

Britannia and Columbia!
Twin sovereigns they shall reign,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring main,
And they will give unto the world
The golden age again!
—G. G. B. in Chicago Record

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE I.

After Washington's return from this expedition the course pursued by Governor Dinwiddie in reorganizing the troops of Virginia gave him great dissat-

isfaction. The effect of it would be to reduce Washington from the rank of colonel to captain, and, his remonstrances being in vain, he resigned from the service. After a brief visit to his mother he retired to Mount Vernon, but he had not been long there when he was solicited by Governor Sharpe of Maryland, then the commander in chief of the British forces, to resume his former military rank, but under conditions which he could not reconcile with his self respect. In declining the invitation he used the memorable language, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy, and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered."

General Braddock having arrived from England with two regiments of regulars, an appointment on his staff was offered to Washington, which he accepted. In taking this step he was doubtless fascinated by the circumstances and excitement of war, and he confessed an anxiety to study strategy, tactics and the art of moving armies under an approved master.

Familiar with the dangers and difficulties they would encounter, Washington gave General Braddock much prudent counsel before he set out on his disastrous expedition and afterward, and had it been followed the result might have been very different. Notwithstanding a violent attack of fever he was with General Braddock on the bloody field of the Monongahela, behaving, as



COLONEL WASHINGTON AT TWENTY-FIVE.

his fellow aid-de-camp, Colonel Orme, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution." He was also with him at his defeat and death, and it fell to him by a strange coincidence to read the service for the dead at the burial of his dead commander at Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. He was the only mounted officer that was not killed or disabled at the engagement.

A force of 2,000 men having been raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command. In February, 1756, he visited Governor Shirley in Boston and settled with him, as commander in chief of the British forces, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. Upon his return to his post he devoted himself to measures for the protection of the frontier, and on the 25th of November, 1758, Washington was privileged to plant the British flag upon the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

This was the last active service he performed as a British officer. The following year he married Mrs. Custis, known henceforth in history as Martha Washington, and about the same time he resigned his commission as a colonial officer. Fourteen or 15 years elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and when it did General Washington discovered the inestimable value of the training and experience he had secured as a British officer. NEIL MACDONALD.

Horseshoes Without Nails.

Blacksmiths may mourn, but riders, drivers and horses will rejoice over the new nailless horseshoe. The shoe can be easily taken off and replaced, so that when once properly shaped to the feet farriers are not required to replace it. Burning the hoof could be dispensed with and is so dispensed with when the hoof is trimmed on renewal of the wearing parts.

When a nailed shoe comes off, it sometimes happens that part of the hoof is torn away, and the horse has to cease work until the hoof has grown sound again. This cannot happen with the nailless horseshoe, and so time, representing money for feeding and restoration to sound feet again, is saved. Another recommendation is the facility of providing requisite wearing parts to the permanent shoe for preventing slipping in frosty weather or on paved streets.

Dress Pockets For Women.

Here is another unanswerable argument in favor of a more sensible dress pocket for women. A New Hampshire woman was recently arrested with a 44 caliber revolver in her stocking.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Tomorrow being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday, there will be no issue of the News Review. All the news Thursday evening.

Harrison Rinehart was in Pittsburg today purchasing horses.

The petit jurors have been summoned to appear at the court house in Lisbon next Monday.

The cake walk and masquerade ball given last evening at Brunt's was very largely attended.

Mendel Wasbutzky left today for the east on business, and expects to be gone two weeks.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, but have no important business to transact.

Ben Little, who has been ill for several months, was slightly worse yesterday.

Mrs. Pendem and child, of England, arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain here some time visiting friends.

William B. McLean, of this city, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

A. E. Albright, of East Palestine, is in town today calling on his political and personal friends.

Will George, of the East Palestine pottery, was here today on business connected with the company.

O. A. Speaker, of Lisbon, was in town today on business connected with a suit in which Liverpool parties are interested.

Mrs. M. E. Calhoun, who has been seriously ill at her home in Seventh street, is much improved, and will soon be able to be out.

Assistant Cashier Fisher, of the First National bank, who has been spending several weeks in Cambridge Springs, returned to the city last night.

Foreman Hickey today gauged the main line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road from Dry Run to Jethro. This work is done once a month.

The water works force will Wednesday thaw out the small main above Grant street which was frozen during the cold weather.

The first new case of typhoid fever in the last 10 days was yesterday reported to the health authorities. The person suffering is in the family of Thomas May, 426 Calcutta road.

Kelse Bennett and his mother left last night for Pittsburg, where they were called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bennett's sister.

The trustees of the Odd Fellows met last evening and elected the following officers: Williard Morris, president; Richard Till, secretary; Thomas Pickal, treasurer.

Deputy Inspector R. M. Hull, of Salineville, arrived in the city last night and will remain here several days. He was seen by a reporter, but had nothing to say for publication.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Man who died Sunday, was buried this afternoon in Spring Grove cemetery. The family lived in a shanty boat of the Williams mill.

The commissioners will meet next Thursday. Among other matters on which they will be called to pass judgment will be the expansion petition from Liverpool.

Mrs. John F. McCoy, of Second street, who has been in Empire for 10 days attending her mother, who fell and broke the wrist of her right arm recently, returned to the city last night. She was accompanied by her son.

The right of way for the Liverpool-Lisbon railway is being secured by way of the Hepner hollow route. The engineers are now at work near West Point. The best route is not known. Right of way on another route has been secured.

Moving Today.

Announcements Later.

D. M. OGILVIE
& Co.

THE WORK IS DONE.

Trust Experts Have Completed Their Task, and Mr. Kernan Sailed For Cuba Today.

The work of the expert accountants, sent here six weeks or more ago to look after the invoicing of the potteries and stock, has been completed.

The parlor of the Thompson House, so long used as an office and the scene of a vast amount of hard work, is today deserted. The books and papers were today packed and shipped to New York, and but one of the force remains in the city.

Mr. Kernan, who made many friends while here, left for New York yesterday, and today sailed for Havana, where he will do some work for the government.

"I am unable to say when we will hear from New York," said a leading manufacturer, "but you can depend on it this trust matter will be settled very soon."

Schools Closed.

The schools closed this afternoon until Thursday morning on account of Washington's birthday.

LIVERPOOL CASES

Have Been Assigned For Trial Next Week.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—The following assignment has been made for next week in court:

February 27.—W. H. Bryan versus Burford Brothers Pottery company. Tuesday—C. E. Carraher versus East Liverpool Ice and Coal company, Margaret A. McDevitt versus C. A. Tucker. Wednesday—J. T. Smith versus William Copestick, Rebecca Barrett versus W. C. Moore, executor, Josephine G. Thomas versus J. E. McDonald. Thursday—Louisa C. Deidrick versus J. L. Deidrick, Samuel Frost versus Elizabeth Anderson, O. S. Taylor versus W. N. Wright. Friday—A. R. Griffith versus M. M. Kerr, W. C. McCreedy versus J. F. Hollinger, Richard Gardner versus Henry Bergman.

WANTED HER HUSBAND.

A Woman Said He Was on the Towboat Pacific.

Last night two women called at city hall and one of them requested the officer there to go to the towboat Pacific, then doing some work at the Moore coal

float, and arrest her husband, whom, she claimed, deserted her three weeks ago. The woman gave her name, and stated she resided in Greasley street.

The officer told her he could do nothing without a warrant, and this could not be procured owing to the absence of Mayor Bough and Chief Johnson. The boat left for the south this morning, but the man had not been taken from it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Charles Lowe, of Steubenville, was in the city today calling on friends.

—George C. Murphy, of Third street, was in Pittsburg today on business.

—J. E. Anderson and W. A. Weaver were in Salineville today on business.

—John Taylor, of Steubenville, was in the city this afternoon. He was a member of Company E.

—Miss Georgia Kelley this morning left for Cleveland where she will remain several days visiting friends.

—Rev. N. M. Crowe and daughter were in Pittsburg yesterday consulting a physician relative to the health of Miss Crowe. They returned to their home last night.

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No stale goods. Fresh every day.

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Pure drugs and skillful druggists.
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THE PEOPLE KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, that is why they have been here by the thousands and taken advantage of our

GREAT CUT PRICES.

Gone away happy to come back again, bringing others with them. It is truly a good thing—for the buyers—so push it along. Tomorrow (Wednesday) will be known as

BLANKET, COMFORT AND FLANNEL DAY.

Special Reduced Prices tomorrow in these three departments. Cotton Blankets from 30c a pair upwards. All wool Blankets from \$2.25 to \$3.75, former prices \$3.50 to \$6 a pair. Comforts all reduced to prices that will pay you to buy them now even if you don't need them.

1 case 10c Canton Flannel Remnants 5c a yard. 1 case Tennis Flannel (white, full pieces) 5c a yard. Flannel Skirt Patterns at 35c each. 200 yards Heavy Cloakings that sold at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 a yard, choice of the lot for 50c a yard. Watch Thursday's announcement in this paper.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

LETTERS OF AGUINALDO

His Reasons For Holding Spanish Prisoners.

WHAT HE WROTE TO GENERAL OTIS.

Filipino Leader Tells Why He Held In Prison Spanish Monks Whose Release Had Been Demanded—Attributes the Cause of the Revolution to Their Acts.

From letters written to Major General Otis by Aguinaldo, obtained recently from Senor Luna of the Filipino junta at Washington and a brother of Aguinaldo's minister of war, it appears that General Otis threatened Aguinaldo with arrest if he persisted in his refusal to release Spanish civil functionaries and monks held prisoners by the insurgents. General Otis advised Aguinaldo to surrender those people, and when Aguinaldo wrote explaining his reasons for holding them General Otis made a strong request. Aguinaldo refused to comply, and then General Otis made the demand for the release of the prisoners and threatened to arrest Aguinaldo if he refused. The first letter of Aguinaldo follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the other day, and I am persuaded that the observations made by you were learned in a free land. First let me tell you that it is not my policy to make prisoners of women or children. No nun has ever been held prisoner by the Philippine forces. If among our prisoners is found a child or woman, it is because these persons have elected to remain with their father or husband. Some prisoners of this class are supported out of the Philippine treasury. I know that this is apparently a violation of the rules and usages of war as practiced by civilized nations, but I think it is a policy dictated by principles of humanity. These women and children may have their liberty if they desire it.

"You declare that the Spanish civil functionaries and the Spanish monks may not be imprisoned without violation of the rules of international law. We have never made prisoners of the Spanish secular clergy, but have captured and imprisoned the monks. I feel that on this subject the foreign mind has been very much misled. I desire to remind you that Spanish civil functionaries and Spanish monks are such in name only. At the beginning of the war between America and Spain General Augustin organized the civil employees into armed corps and they continued to bear arms against the Philippine people. It is true that they did not go much into the fields of battle, but they were useful to Spain in harassing and torturing unarmed and inoffensive Filipinos. These people subjected thousands of my people to cruel, unnatural and unnecessary tortures.

"In the matter of the Spanish monks, permit me to tell you that they have done more than any other class in enslaving our people. In times of peace this class has levied tribute from my people. The canon laws of the Roman Catholic church forbid that monks shall take up arms, enter the military service or actively participate in politics. The Spanish monks in the Philippines have done all these things. They have long deceived the Vatican. When the secular clergy who are Filipinos sought to bring the abuses to the attention of the high authorities in the church, they were persecuted and tortured by the monks and the powerful religious corporations. These monks pretended to the Spanish authorities that to them were due in the main the subjection of the Filipinos and the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in these islands. The Spanish functionaries who were cognizant of this deception did not disclose it, as they were in the hire of the rich ecclesiastical corporations. The leading cause of the Philippine revolution may be attributed justly to the machinations of these alleged men of God. They have kept closed the door to liberty and progress. All foreigners who have studied the Philippine situation will bear me out in this statement.

"General, in view of the history of these monks and the power which by reason of their gold they are able to exercise over certain classes of weak and fanatical Filipinos it is not good public policy that they should be allowed their liberty at this time. I believe that the Philippine republic must restrain the civil functionaries till such time as they shall be deported and shall keep the monks in confinement till they shall be forced by the Vatican to abstain from politics in these islands. It is neither hate nor revenge which impels me to maintain these persons in confinement. Their imprisonment is dictated by public policy. My people demand that these men be held as prisoners, and I can but obey their will. If you will present these views and reasons to the free people of America, I know that you will earn the love and good will of the people of the Philippine Islands."

In reply to the demand of General Otis for the delivery of the prisoner, Aguinaldo wrote as follows:

"In my previous letters I explained to you my reasons for holding the persons indicated as prisoners of war. You say that according to the rules of international law men should not be held as

prisoners of war unless they have actually borne arms in the service of the enemy. This is my contention. The Spanish civil functionaries and the monks have borne arms against my people. My conduct has been conformable to the principles you lay down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have aided and abetted in every way within their power the enemies of my people. If you will read the Spanish newspapers printed at Manila, you will find therein verification of what I tell you with regard to the conduct of the monks and civil functionaries during the Philippine revolution. The monks threw away their sacred robes and made slaves of defenseless Filipinos. They confiscated the property of my people. In my treatment of these men I am not moved by motives of vengeance. It is a notorious fact that these monks served as officers of volunteers. There was one volunteer corps recruited altogether from monks. Convents and monasteries were transformed into forts and arsenals. Many arms and much ammunition were taken from these places by my troops.

"I have followed the principles of international law as laid down by Fiore, Martens, Bluntschli and others. These writers hold that any person who goes forth to war as a part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americana says, 'All who form a part of the enemy's force, even including newspaper correspondents and troops of the commissary department, may be held as prisoners of war.'

"Reprisal is an admitted right by the cultured nations. I recall that during the war of American independence the great Washington, to avenge the execution of an American colonel taken prisoner by the British, ordered the execution of a British colonel held prisoner by the Americans. This order was not carried out, thanks to the intercession of the queen of France.

"Even if I have no right under the rules of international law to hold these people as prisoners I certainly have this right under the rules of reprisal, as I wish to compel the Spaniards to release the Filipinos held prisoners and to avenge the horrid tortures inflicted on Filipinos who fell into the hands of the enemy. As I said in my previous letter, the rules of international law must be silent before the just and righteous cause of a people engaged in the struggle for their independence. Although the Filipinos have not been recognized by the cultured nations, they have the glory of having obeyed all the rules of war as practiced by those high nations."

—New York Sun.

KNEW ABOUT COZY CORNERS

Daniel McClackin, Charged With Burglary, Relates an Experience.

While enumerating the extenuating circumstances incidental to his breaking into a furniture store and stealing 13 sofa pillows Daniel McClackin of New York in the West Fifty-fourth street police court the other day, told what he knew about "cozy corners" and artistic interiors. McClackin and his friend, John Mackin, also of New York, were arrested in Tenth avenue with the sofa pillows in their possession by Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also had with them the manuscript of a booklet entitled "In One Thousand Artistic Flats." Policeman Kelly described his prisoners as the charter members of the Hell's Kitchen Society for the Promotion of Artistic Interiors.

"What do you know about cozy corners and artistic interiors?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, wasn't it meself that had wurk for a loidy who had a bit uv a flat in Harlem that was so full uv cozy corners an the loike uv that that yer couldn't breathe widout makin the draperies shake wid the wind?" said McClackin. "An it was whole warkin for the loidy that Oi got the ideas that yer honor sheeps uv. She gave me 50 cents a wack to run errands an do odd jobs an dress up loike a Turkk whin she had company."

"I heard meself called a Turkk a dozen toimes befoir I forgot, but once the loidy says to me, 'Marouka, fetch a piece of fresh incense from the cabinet in the Turkkish room.' An I, forgettin for the foist toime, says, 'Yis, mum, you mane a stick of punk loike the Chinks use from the top uv the foldin bed.' That was the ind uv me job, yer honor."

The prisoners were held in \$2,000 each for trial.—Exchange.

DEWEY TO THE CHILDREN.

His Christmas Greetings to Pupils of a New Orleans School.

The children of McDonogh public school of New Orleans wrote Admiral Dewey a letter a short time ago and were delighted to receive the following letter from him the other day, written on board the flagship Olympia at Manila, Dec. 25, 1898:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS—I have received your very nice letter. It gave me much pleasure to know that you are my friends and admirers. On this day of 'good will and peace on earth' I hope we may have no more wars, but, if we should, may your patriotism inspire our men to greater deeds of heroism. Very sincerely,
GEORGE DEWEY.

—New York Sun.

Memorial Guns For Yale Campus.

Yale graduates are rejoiced over the

word which has recently been received from Washington announcing that the efforts of Yale graduates to secure for the campus the two guns, "Eli" and "Handsome Dan" presented to the cruiser Yale by the cruiser fund committee have been successful. The committee on naval affairs of the house has consented to put into the naval appropriation bill a clause giving the guns to Yale.—Chicago Record.

BERTHA BEILSTEIN JAILED.

The Allegheny Murderess Likely to Be Tried In April.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Bertha A., the daughter, who killed her mother, Mary A. Beilstein, with a revolver, after which she drank a quantity of laudanum and shot and stabbed herself several times on Oct. 2, 1898, in Allegheny City, was lodged in the county jail last night charged with murder.

The district attorney says the grand jury will probably act on her case early in March and that the trial will likely come up early in April.

To Hold Mass For Faure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—M. Thiebaut, the charge of the French embassy, called at the state department and gave notice that the embassy had arranged to have a religious service at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, in this city, next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., in memory of the late President Faure. The secretary was requested to extend invitations to attend to the president of the United States and others.

To Bar Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposed constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to congress was favorably acted on by the house committee on election of president and vice president. The joint resolution for this purpose was introduced by Mr. Capron of Rhode Island, who will make the report.

Against Seating Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Baptist ministers' conference adopted a resolution protesting against the seating of B. H. Roberts as representative in congress from Utah.

Not the Man to Ask For It.

As might have been expected, the story that Rear Admiral Dewey had requested that he be made an admiral has been promptly denied. The hero of Manila would not himself ask for such an honor, but the American people demand it for him and will see that he gets it.—New York Herald.

Seat of the Disturbance.

Take up the white man's burden—Be sure you don't forget—For Aggy's Filipinos Must have their spanking yet.

Then get your breakfast, Dewey, While Otis takes a thwack At the seat of the disturbance Where the native pants hang slack.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68¢@69¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢@41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38¢@40¢; high mixed shelled, 38¢@39¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢@35½¢; extra No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; light mixed, 33¢@34¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@9.75; No. 2, \$8.00@8.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.00@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢@90¢ per pair; small, 60¢@65¢; ducks, 60¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11¢ per pound; geese, 10¢@11¢ per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 12¢@14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.
GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 10¢@15¢; quail, per dozen, \$1.25@1.50; squirrel, per dozen, \$1.00@1.25; pheasants, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; prairie chickens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00@1.25 each; venison saddle, 18¢@20¢ per pound.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@26¢; extra creamery, 24¢@25¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 21¢@22¢; country roll, 17¢@18¢; low grade and cooking, 16¢@17¢.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 11¢@11½¢; three-quarters, 10¢@10½¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢@11½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢@11½¢; Wisconsin, 14¢@14½¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; limburger, 11¢@12¢.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21¢@22¢; candied, 22¢@23¢; southern, fresh, 20¢@21¢; storage eggs, 18¢@19¢.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.
CATTLE—The receipts fair, 60 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote prices: Extra, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.00@5.25; tidy, \$4.75@4.90; fair, \$4.50@4.65; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.50; oxen, \$2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, \$3.25@4.25; common to fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$2.50@3.50; bologna cows, \$10.00@20.00.
HOGS—Receipts fair, 40 double-decks; market slow. Sales were: Best mediums, \$3.95@4.00; heavy hogs, \$3.90; heavy Yorkers, \$3.90@3.85; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.70@3.75; pigs, \$3.60@3.70; roughs \$2.50@3.25.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 18 loads; market slow and 15¢@20¢ lower. We quote prices as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.35@4.40; good wethers, \$4.20@4.30; fair mixed, \$3.60@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.50; choice lambs, \$4.90@5.00; common to good, \$4.00@4.80; veal calves, \$5.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.
HOGS—Market easy and lower at \$3.25@3.85.
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50@5.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 84¢@85¢ f. o. b. afloat to arrive.
CORN—No. 2, 4½¢@4½¢ f. o. b. afloat late March.
OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢.

CATTLE—Market for steers slow and 25¢ lower; some sales 30¢ lower; bulls and cows steady to 10¢ lower. Steers, \$1.60@5.50; oxen and stags, \$3.00@4.60; bulls, \$3.40@4.00; choice fat do, \$4.30; cows, \$2.20@3.70.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep lower and dull; lambs moderately active and 10¢ higher. Sheep, \$3.00@4.50; lambs, common to choice, \$4.75@5.40; one car, \$5.50; mainly at \$5.20@5.40.
HOGS—Market lower at \$3.90@4.15.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.		3:35	3:37	3:39	4:11	4:59
		AM	PM	AM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	iv	5:45	1:30	4:40	11:00	47:30
Rochester	iv	6:25	2:10	5:20	11:50	5:30
Beaver	iv	6:35	2:20	5:30	11:55	6:30
Vanport	iv	6:45		5:38	11:59	6:34
Industry	iv	6:55		5:40	12:10	6:44
Cooks Ferry	iv	6:58		5:55	12:10	6:48
Smiths Ferry	iv	7:07	7:40	6:14	12:30	6:50
East Liverpool	iv	7:17	7:49	6:24	12:30	6:55
Wellsville	iv	7:30	2:55	6:28	12:40	6:58
Wellsville	iv	7:38	3:05		12:45	
Wellsville Shop	iv	7:43			12:50	
Yellow Creek	iv	7:50			1:00	
Hammondsville	iv	7:56			1:03	
Ironville	iv	8:00	3:22		1:06	
Salineville	iv	8:16	3:38		1:27	
Bayard	iv	9:00	4:10		1:55	
Alliance	iv	9:30	4:35		2:05	
Ravenna	iv	10:10	4:38		2:20	
Hudson	iv	10:43	4:50		2:30	
Cleveland	iv	12:10	6:25		3:30	
Wellsville	iv	7:45	3:10	6:55	5:55	11:07
Wellsville Shop	iv	7:50	3:13	6:58	5:59	11:10
Yellow Creek	iv	7:57	3:18	7:04	6:05	11:15
Port Homer	iv	8:03	3:23	7:09	6:09	
Empire	iv	8:10	3:26	7:14	6:11	11:23
Elliottsville	iv	8:17	3:33	7:19	6:11	11:27
Toronto	iv	8:21	3:36	7:20	6:10	11:33
Costonia	iv	8:28	3:42	7:26		
Steuenville	iv	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55	11:50
Mingo Je	iv	8:51	4:07	7:53	7:05	11:58
Brilliant	iv	8:58	4:14	8:00	7:14	12:06
Rush Run	iv	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:24	12:15
Portland	iv	9:14	4:30	8:15	7:30	12:21
Yorkville	iv	9:19	4:35	8:20	7:35	12:26
Marlin Ferry	iv	9:24	4:40	8:25	7:40	12:33
Port Homer	iv	9:30	4:50	8:35	7:50	12:40
Wellsville	iv	9:50	5:05	8:48	8:10	12:50
		AM	PM	1M	AM	PM

Through coaches on Trains 336, 339, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Indiana.

Daily News Review.

CIRCULATION
Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Tomorrow being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday, there will be no issue of the News Review. All the news Thursday evening.

Harrison Rinehart was in Pittsburg today purchasing horses.

The petit jurors have been summoned to appear at the court house in Lisbon next Monday.

The cake walk and masquerade ball given last evening at Brunt's was very largely attended.

Mendel Wasbutzky left today for the east on business, and expects to be gone two weeks.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, but have no important business to transact.

Ben Little, who has been ill for several months, was slightly worse yesterday.

Mrs. Pendem and child, of England, arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain here some time visiting friends.

William B. McLean, of this city, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

A. E. Albright, of East Palestine, is in town today calling on his political and personal friends.

Will George, of the East Palestine pottery, was here today on business connected with the company.

G. A. Speaker, of Lisbon, was in town today on business connected with a suit in which Liverpool parties are interested.

Mrs. M. E. Calhoun, who has been seriously ill at her home in Seventh street, is much improved, and will soon be able to be out.

Assistant Cashier Fisher, of the First National bank, who has been spending several weeks in Cambridge Springs, returned to the city last night.

Foreman Hickey today gauged the main line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road from Dry Run to Jethro. This work is done once a month.

The water works force will Wednesday thaw out the small main above Grant street which was frozen during the cold weather.

The first new case of typhoid fever in the last 10 days was yesterday reported to the health authorities. The person suffering is in the family of Thomas May, 426 Calcutta road.

Kelse Bennett and his mother left last night for Pittsburg, where they were called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bennett's sister.

The trustees of the Odd Fellows met last evening and elected the following officers: Willard Morris, president; Richard Till, secretary; Thomas Pickal, treasurer.

Deputy Inspector R. M. Hull, of Salineville, arrived in the city last night and will remain here several days. He was seen by a reporter, but had nothing to say for publication.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Man who died Sunday, was buried this afternoon in Spring Grove cemetery. The family lived in a shanty boat of the Williams mill.

The commissioners will meet next Thursday. Among other matters on which they will be called to pass judgment will be the expansion petition from Liverpool.

Mrs. John F. McCoy, of Secord street, who has been in Empire for 10 days attending her mother, who fell and broke the wrist of her right arm recently, returned to the city last night. She was accompanied by her son.

The right of way for the Liverpool-Lisbon railway is being secured by way of the Hepner hollow route. The engineers are now at work near West Point. The best route is not known. Right of way on another route has been secured.

Moving Today. Announcements Later.

D. M. OGILVIE & Co.

THE WORK IS DONE.

Trust Experts Have Completed
Their Task, and Mr. Kernan
Sailed For Cuba Today.

The work of the expert accountants, sent here six weeks or more ago to look after the invoicing of the potteries and stock, has been completed.

The parlor of the Thompson House, so long used as an office and the scene of a vast amount of hard work, is today deserted. The books and papers were today packed and shipped to New York, and but one of the force remains in the city.

Mr. Kernan, who made many friends while here, left for New York yesterday, and today sailed for Havana, where he will do some work for the government.

"I am unable to say when we will hear from New York," said a leading manufacturer, "but you can depend on it this trust matter will be settled very soon."

Schools Closed.

The schools closed this afternoon until Thursday morning on account of Washington's birthday.

LIVERPOOL CASES

Have Been Assigned For Trial Next Week.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—The following assignment has been made for next week in court:

February 27.—W. H. Bryan versus Burford Brothers Pottery company. Tuesday—C. E. Carraher versus East Liverpool Ice and Coal company, Margaret A. McDevitt versus C. A. Tucker. Wednesday—J. T. Smith versus William Copestick, Rebecca Barrett versus W. C. Moore, executor, Josephine G. Thomas versus J. E. McDonald. Thursday—Louisa C. Deidrick versus J. L. Deidrick, Samuel Frost versus Elizabeth Anderson, O. S. Taylor versus W. N. Wright. Friday—A. R. Griffith versus M. M. Kerr, W. C. McCreedy versus J. F. Hollinger, Richard Gardner versus Henry Bergman.

WANTED HER HUSBAND.

A Woman Said He Was on the Towboat Pacific.

Last night two women called at city hall and one of them requested the officer there to go to the towboat Pacific, then doing some work at the Moore coal

float, and arrest her husband, whom, she claimed, deserted her three weeks ago. The woman gave her name, and stated she resided in Greasley street.

The officer told her he could do nothing without a warrant, and this could not be procured owing to the absence of Mayor Bough and Chief Johnson. The boat left for the south this morning, but the man had not been taken from it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Charles Lowe, of Steubenville, was in the city today calling on friends.

—George C. Murphy, of Third street, was in Pittsburg today on business.

—J. E. Anderson and W. A. Weaver were in Salineville today on business.

—John Taylor, of Steubenville, was in the city this afternoon. He was a member of Company E.

—Miss Georgia Kelley this morning left for Cleveland where she will remain several days visiting friends.

—Rev. N. M. Crowe and daughter were in Pittsburg yesterday consulting a physician relative to the health of Miss Crowe. They returned to their home last night.

BRIGGS

PIANOS

SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

Members

Are requested to bring in their
PASS BOOKS
For Annual Settlement on or before
March 1st.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,
Corner Fifth and Washington.

Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

M. A. ADAMS,

AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

INSURE IN

The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.

Best advantages offered by any company on earth.

Assets, \$270,000,000.

G. C. SIMMS, Local Agt.
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A. H. BULGER,

Prescription Druggist,

Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.

No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

OPERA HOUSE

DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.
WILL REED, Prop.

The Boston Dep't Store.

THE PEOPLE KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, that is why they have been here by the thousands and taken advantage of our

GREAT CUT PRICES.

Gone away happy to come back again, bringing others with them. It is truly a good thing—for the buyers—so push it along. Tomorrow (Wednesday) will be known as

BLANKET, COMFORT AND FLANNEL DAY.

Special Reduced Prices tomorrow in these three departments. Cotton Blankets from 30c a pair upwards. All wool Blankets from \$2.25 to \$3.75, former prices \$3.50 to \$6 a pair. Comforts all reduced to prices that will pay you to buy them now even if you don't need them.

1 case 10c Canton Flannel Remnants 5c a yard. 1 case 10c Flannel (white, full pieces) 5c a yard. Flannel Skirt Patterns at 35c each. 200 yards Heavy Cloakings that sold at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 a yard, choice of the lot for 50c a yard. Watch Thursday's announcement in this paper.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 217.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, FEB. 21, 1899.

TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON'S GIFT.

HIS PLAN TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Women at the Head of the Enterprise to Complete His Bequest—The Cornerstone Will Be Laid on the Anniversary of His Birth.

[Copyright, 1899, by the Author.]

On Dec. 14, 1899, the one hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death, the cornerstone of the great national university he designed to establish and the site of which he provided in his bequest to the people will be laid by the women of America.

The George Washington Memorial association is the outgrowth of the patriotic desire to perfect this gift as an acknowledgment of the nation's debt of honor to the Father of His Country. The women who compose it are working in conjunction with a committee of 100 men, made up of prominent jurists, legislators and educators, headed by the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, chief justice of the United States.

Their design is to raise a memorial building which shall be used as the administration building of the university and to raise it by the popular subscription of the women and children of the land. To compass this project a fund of \$250,000 will be necessary, but the George Washington Memorial association has already placed its foot on the ladder of success. Organized less than a year ago with a membership of 70, it has today an enrollment of more than 3,000, with \$16,000 in the treasury as an earnest of what is to come.

The University of the United States is intended to be a postgraduate university, which shall set a standard and complete the educational plan of the country by offering unexampled opportunity for advanced work. Washington's central idea that such an institution would make for good citizenship and patriotism in its highest sense is plainly shown in the terms of his bequest, here reproduced:

That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me, to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of Education often before their minds were formed, or they have imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own,—contracting too frequently, not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but principles unfriendly to Republican Government and to true and genuine Liberties of mankind, which there after are rarely overcome.—For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising Empire, thereby to do away local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would or indeed ought to admit, from our national Councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this (in my estimation) my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than, the establishment of a University in the central part of the United States to which the Youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their Education in all branches of Polite Literature in Arts and Sciences, in acquiring knowledge on the principles of Politics and good Government and (as a matter of infinite importance in my judgment) by associating with each other and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from their local prejudices and habitual jealousies which have just been mentioned; and which, when carried to excess, are never failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and frequent of mischievous consequences to this Country: Under these impressions, so fully dilated.

Item I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares (value \$500 each) which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid Acts of the Legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general Government. * * * GEO. WASHINGTON. (Original will lies in Fairfax Court House—Fairfax, Va.)

The site indicated is University square, in Washington, at the foot of New York avenue on the Potomac, where the old naval observatory formerly stood, and within ten minutes' walk of the White House.

Mrs. Susan Phelps Gage of Ithaca, the wife of a professor of Cornell, is the woman in whose mind the plan of the George Washington Memorial association first found birth. But it was Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Winthrop, Mass., who brought it to healthy growth. To her ready sympathy and well known executive ability Mrs. Gage confided the purpose while on a summer visit. Mrs. Richardson's action was immediate. She enlisted the interest of representative women, and at the first list, at \$5 each, will be open till December, 1899. This honorary roll will be filed in the building when completed and will be an interesting genealogical record in the future. In view of this the personal and family name of a married woman as well as her husband's name is required. Mrs. George B. Bigelow is corresponding and Mrs. S. P. Gage recording secretary, Charles J. Bell of Washington is treasurer and the headquarters are in Copley square, Boston.

Mrs. Richardson, to whose personal magnetism and indefatigable labor the engineering of this whole successful scheme is so largely due, was prominent in the educational congress at the World's fair. She served as well on the



WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

When we see a stone house that is ancient and gray,
Robed with vines and with mosses that crumble away;
When we see the quaint door and the knocker of brass
And the old fashioned flowers that nod as we pass,
We are told Time will never forget in his flight
That Washington slept in that house for a night.



Though these structures may crumble and fall in decay,
They'll be green with Love's ivy that fades not away;
Though the harpsichord's still and Priscilla's no more,
Her song patriotic floats sweet through the door,
Till we know in our dream of the Fight for the Right
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Oh, those famous headquarters are found there and here,
They're the landmarks of liberty precious and dear,
And we fancy we see in the dim long ago
All the soldiers on guard in the slush and the snow,
While the wind weirdly shrieks in its musical might
That Washington slept in this house for a night.

Hurrah for the man that lit Liberty's lamp!
Whose face lights the green of the bill and the stamp!
Oh, what if his headquarters fall in decay—
Those headquarters made for a year or a day—
When he has a headquarters surpassing all art
That is builded by Love in America's heart!

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

meeting held in Washington on Dec. 14, 1897, an organization was effected with 70 members. Mrs. Richardson was elected president, with Mrs. Henry R. Mallory of Brooklyn, Mrs. Frank Northrop of New York, Mrs. H. A. Claiborne of Virginia, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles of Washington, Miss Elizabeth T. King of Baltimore, Mrs. Frank Monroe of New Orleans and Mrs. Orange J. Salisbury of Utah as vice presidents. Thirty-eight states have been officered with chairmen, whose duty it is to organize committees in each of the cities. Such women as Mrs. Calvin S. Brice for Ohio, Mrs. Washington A. Roebeling for New Jersey, Mrs. William T. Carter for Pennsylvania and Mrs. William Reed for Maryland have been able lieutenants. The patriotic societies, educational associations and women's clubs throughout the country have been appealed to. The New York and New Jer-

sey and the future work of the association will be toward an endowment fund for the university, which will stand above all the colleges of the country—a worthy monument and a nation's pride.

EMMA H. DE ZOUCHÉ.

WASHINGTON AND THE JUMEL MANSION.

One of the most interesting houses that Washington made his headquarters is the old Jumel mansion in New York city. In this building the illustrious Father of His Country was an actor both in love and war. He spent much of his time there, and it is said laid the plans of many of his battles in the council room at the end of the hall. The house was built for Mary Phillippe, Washington's first sweetheart and later the wife of Roger Morris. At one time, while the general was meditating upon some stroke of policy in the little council room, 200 Indians visited him bearing wreaths of laurel, which they laid at his feet, calling him the "Great Father."

While Washington spent many pleasant days there he also saw troublous ones. In the latter part of 1776 he occupied the place as a headquarters during his retreat toward White Plains and on one occasion found it necessary to jump through a window in order to escape from the British.

WASHINGTON AS A YOUTHFUL OBSERVER.

That Washington had an exceptionally keen sense of observation is shown in his youthful "Journal of Survey." When but a boy of 16, he wrote the following description of an Indian war dance:

"They clear a large circle & make a great fire in the middle. Men seat themselves around it. Yespeaker makes a grand speech. After he has finished ye best dancer jumps up as one awakened out of a sleep, & runs & jumps about ye ring in a most comical manner. Ye music is a Pot half full of water, with a Deerskin stretched over it, & a gourd with some shot in it to rattle, & a piece of an horse's tail tied to it to make it look fine."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

There have been other patriots
Who set their country free;
There have been other warriors
Perhaps as great as he.

Heroes, too, there have been,
And statesmen called as sage;
Other men for other lands,
Each leader for his age.

But yet of all those heroes,
Of this world is sure,
There never yet has lived a man
So great and yet so pure!



MRS. ELLEN A. RICHARDSON.
(President of the George Washington Memorial Association.)

sey Federations of Clubs, comprehending an enormous body of women, have enrolled themselves as "pioneer promoters of George Washington's will and wish."

Mr. J. Theodore Odell of the Hotel Martiniere, New York, who is at the head of the children's auxiliary, has set in motion plans for reaching all the bright boys and girls from 8 to 12 years old. "Mite boxes" of cardboard in patriotic colors with the story of the memorial printed over them have been sent out broadcast. In each town the child who assumes the responsibility for one or more of these nickel and dime collectors becomes the captain of a band

WANTED!
COUNCILMEN—None but good and true and honest and honorable men need apply. Must be recommended by good and true and conservative citizens. Should go in training at once, as several vacancies will soon need to be filled.
CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

hoped that every one who has benefited by the public school system will make a birthday gift to the building fund.

The advisory council includes: Dr. John Clark Ridpath, historian, Boston; Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., university; Colonel H. H. Adams, director of civil study in American Schools For American Institute of Civics; Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, regent of California university; Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, trustee of the Western college, Ohio.

The plans provide for an administration building in the form of a Grecian temple, with large auditorium and lecture rooms. The goal is already well in sight, and with this nucleus assured the university proper may be looked for at no distant date. Already private individuals and societies stand pledged to the Memorial association for the endowment of chairs and scholarships. The manifold resources of the capital, libraries, museums and scientific collections will be thrown open to the stu-

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON'S CAREER AS AN ENGLISH COLONIAL OFFICER.

His Early Bent Was a Martial One. An Adjutant General at Nineteen. Sent on an Important Mission to the French—Service to Braddock.

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Washington was by instinct a soldier. He was descended from a family of gentlemen, many of whom had distinguished themselves in the wars of England. It is not then strange that at an early age he should display aptitudes and inclinations for a military life. This bias of his mind was also aided by circumstances and environment. When a boy attending school—the schoolmaster, by the way, being sexton of the parish and his father's tenant—Great Britain and Spain were engaged in war, and Virginia entered with ardor into the contest. The inspiring music of the fife and drum was re-echoed from town and village to the scattered hamlets, and the Old Dominion's quota of men was soon recruited and dispatched to the seat of war in the West Indies.

The mind of the boy was tinder to such a flame. His imagination became fired with military ardor, and soon he transformed the school playground into a scene of mimic battles. The school-boys were classified as English and Spanish, the former commanded by young Washington and the latter by a boy named William Stubble. History does not relate which party won the greatest number of victories, but it may be safely assumed that George Washington's gained a fair share of the laurels.

When George was 11 years of age, his elder brother Lawrence, who had been a captain in the Virginia battalion sent to the war, returned home. The stories he told his young brother of the scenes and incidents of warfare increased to enthusiasm his military ardor, and henceforth, when not engaged in sham fights, parades, reviews and other warlike features, at which George always commanded, occupied every spare moment of the boy's time.

When George Washington was about 14 years of age, his brother Lawrence, observing in him preferences and a temperament so congenial to his own, proposed to the boy's mother that he should enter the navy, as it offered at that time greater chances of preferment. Mrs. Washington reluctantly and after great persuasion gave her consent to this proposal, and a midshipman's warrant was obtained for the youth. He engaged with spirit and enthusiasm in the work of preparation for his departure, and it is stated that his luggage was actually on board a man-of-war anchored in the river when at the last moment his mother relented. It is perhaps idle to conjecture what might or might not have happened had George Washington entered the British navy. It is, however, quite safe to assume that had he done so he would never have been known as the "Father of His Country."

After passing three years as a surveyor Washington, when but 19 years of age, was appointed adjutant general with the rank of major to inspect and exercise the militia in one of the districts into which Virginia was divided in view of the French encroachments and Indian depredations with which the frontiers were threatened. French posts were already established on the banks of the Ohio, and Governor Dinwiddie selected Washington for the dangerous and arduous mission of interviewing the officer commanding the French forces and inquiring by what authority he was invading the king's dominions. He accepted at once and set out, without military escort, on his journey of nearly 600 miles, a great part of it over lofty and rugged mountains and through the heart of the wilderness. After encountering many dangers and narrowly escaping with his life he successfully performed his mission and Jan. 16, 1754, delivered to Governor Dinwiddie the reply of the French commander to his message of inquiry.

Immediately after Washington's return he was appointed to the command of a small body of troops raised to meet immediate exigencies. Soon afterward, the military establishment having been increased, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of a regiment, of which he shortly assumed the full command through the death of his colonel. He commanded at the much misrepresented skirmish with the French which resulted in the death of Jumonville and also at the battle of Great Meadows, where Washington held the enemy, of vastly superior numbers, at bay from morning to night until the French requested a parley. The terms of the capitulation, as understood by Washington, were highly honorable, but when printed it contained conditions which he never would have agreed to had they not been suppressed or softened by the man who

FACSIMILE OF WASHINGTON'S UNIVERSITY BEQUEST.

Item I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company towards the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general Government, of that government should incline to entertain such

G. Washington

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7.

"NOT AFRAID TO GO."

THESE WERE WASHINGTON'S WORDS
WHEN DEATH APPEARED.

How the First President of the United States and Twenty of His Successors Met the Grim Destroyer—Historic Scenes.

Washington, while taking his customary ride over his estates at Mount Vernon on the 12th of December, 1799, was taken with a chill. On the 14th he realized that his end was near, and prepared for it with characteristic care and coolness. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breathing cannot last long." About 10 o'clock the same night he said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put in the vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" When those around his bedside had assented, he said, "It is well," and then expired.

By a remarkable coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson expired on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826. On the morning of the 4th the physician of John Adams did not believe he would survive the day. He could hear the firing of cannon. "Do you know what day this is?" the ex-president was asked. "Oh, yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it! God bless you all!" Later he said, half to himself, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken. Jefferson had expired.

Some weeks before this Jefferson began to fail visibly. "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude about the result," he said. "I am like an old watch with a pinion worn out here and a wheel there until it can run no longer." On the eve of the 4th he awoke, thinking it morning, and said, "This is the Fourth of July." These were his last words. He died at noon.

James Madison died of old age June 28, 1836, at his home in Montpelier, Vt. Madison was in his eighty-fifth year, and his end was peaceful. James Monroe in 1830 went to New York to reside with his son-in-law and died of general debility in that city on the 4th of July, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams met with a rather tragic death. On the 21st of February, 1848, he arose in his seat in the house of representatives and was about to open his mouth, when he suddenly fell back, stricken with paralysis. He survived long enough to say: "This is the end of life. I am content." He died beneath the dome of the capitol.

Andrew Jackson suffered from consumption and dropsy in his closing years. On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1845, it was apparent that his last day had arrived, and calling the members of his family and his servants to his bedside he said, "My dear children, friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." All of those about him were in tears, and his last words were: "What is the matter with my dear children? I have alarmed you. Oh, do not cry! We will meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years. His final hours were not marked by any unusual events or remarks. William Henry Harrison was taken very ill just one month after his inauguration. In his delirium he said: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." John Tyler died from a mysterious disorder resembling a bilious attack in the latter part of 1862 at his home in Virginia. His illness was brief.

James Knox Polk retired from the presidency on the 5th of March, 1849, and while on his way to his home, Nashville, he contracted the cholera. On the 15th of June, 1849, he died without saying a word.

General Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Millard Fillmore died from paralysis on the 8th of March, 1874, at his residence in Buffalo. A short time before his death he wrote: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink and sleep as well as ever and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs. If Mrs. Fillmore's health can be restored, I would feel as if I were living in a perfect paradise." Soon after this Mr. Fillmore breathed his last.

Franklin Pierce died from inflammation of the stomach at his home, Concord, N. H., in the fall of 1869. His last words have never been recorded. James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout in his seventy-eighth year at his home, Wheatlands, Pa., where he is buried.

Every schoolboy knows the circumstances attending the tragic end of Abraham Lincoln. On the 14th of April, 1865, he was shot by Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington. Early the next morning he expired without recovering consciousness.

Andrew Johnson was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, and died the next day. He was speechless until his death.

While hovering between life and death from cancer of the tongue General Grant wrote his famous memoirs, from the sales of which his family received nearly \$500,000. His ailment prevented him from talking much, but almost his last words were spoken for the purpose of emphasizing his famous

utterance, "Let us have peace."

Rutherford B. Hayes passed away tranquilly after an attack of paralysis of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., in the latter part of 1893.

James A. Garfield, as is well known, was shot by a disappointed office seeker in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Washington on the 2d of July, 1881. After lingering between life and death for ten weeks he died Sept. 19. Chester A. Arthur died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Rural cemetery at Altany. GEORGE BARTON.

PLATINUM IN THE KLONDIKE

Consul McCook Reports Rich Find In Hootalinqua Creek.

Consul McCook reports from Dawson City the discovery of platinum in large quantities in the black sand that forms the beds of the streams in the Yukon district. Quoting from an article in a local paper, the consul says that the discovery is of great importance if all reports are true and will result in the development of another mineral product. A careful furnace test made of black sand dredged from the Hootalinqua river gave an average result to the ton of nonmetallic sand of \$103 in gold and 96 ounces of platinum, some iridium and a trace of tin. The platinum at \$8 per ounce would amount in value to \$786, making the total value of the ton of sand \$870. One-fourth of the black sand of that section is nonmetallic or gold bearing, giving the above results, and heretofore it has been considered an obstacle in the way of getting out gold, its specific gravity causing it to remain in the riffles of the sluice boxes.

Regarding the gold output from the Klondike, Consul McCook says: "It is as yet too early to get any idea of what the output of gold from the different creeks will amount to. There are a great many more men at work this season than last, and it is supposed more gold will be taken out. On some creeks which were considered good there will be disappointment, while others, called 'wildcat' and where little or nothing was expected, are being prospected with good results. Quite a stampede has taken place within the past few weeks from here to the Stuart river district. Several new creeks have been discovered in that locality where good prospects have been found. They are called Thistle, Scroggie, Kirkman, Tulare and Ballart creeks, all tributaries of the Yukon river. A town site is already located at the mouth of Thistle creek and also one at the mouth of Stuart river, both of which promise to rival Dawson. For any one not having claims this is the most promising section now."

"The mining districts in and around Dawson are entirely overdone. On the Alaska side, Forty Mile post, Eagle City, Star City and that vicinity, it is confidently expected that this winter will bring forth good results."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Brief Facts About Washington.
He wrote bad poetry.
He never made a set speech.
He died of acute laryngitis.
He was generous to a fault.
He was sensitive to all criticism.
Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.

He was the best horseman of his time.
Spelling was always a weak point with him.
For three years he was a land surveyor.

He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.
As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His mouth was large, and he had a habit of clenching his jaws.
He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 8 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, verging on gray, and his hair was a dark brown.

He was devoted to outdoor sports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He always questioned his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and before his death every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

Plea For the Tortoises.

London humanitarians have received another shock, and as a result several humane societies of England have raised their voices in a protest against the manufacture and use of combs, hairpins, cigar and cigarette cases and other dainty articles made from tortoise shells. They have discovered that the procuring of the mottled shell is attended with considerable pain to the original possessors of the precious material.—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-Spanish Alliance.

There has been a most extraordinary reaction at Madrid in favor of England, a reaction so strong that the most popular topic of discussion is the advisability of an alliance with Great Britain. The English government is taking advantage of this frame of mind on the part of the Spaniards, and active negotiations in this sense are going on between Madrid and London.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BEWARE FATAL GREEN.

Mrs. Rickey Warns Women
of the Color of Their Dresses.

NO RED FOR "PHOSPHATE PEOPLE."

Highest Priestess of Manimorphology Says Color of Dresses Affects the Nervous Systems of Women—A Royal Purple Gown, She Asserts, Is a Sovereign Remedy For Sore Throat.

If you are subject to attacks of the doldrums and cherish pessimistic views on the failings of your friends, don't treat yourself for indigestion. You are probably wearing a green dress, or, if you are a man, the lurking demon may be discovered in a pair of green socks. Whatever it is, cast it from you, for, especially if you happen to be red-haired, of light complexion, with slender hands and slight figure, a continuance of the "green" habit will be fatal to your disposition.

The authority for this is Adele Marie Rickey, the highest priestess of manimorphology, the moral, physical and soulful tendencies as shown by the hand. At Aster Court, in New York, the other day she was demonstrating to a roomful of women the "effect of colors and materials on the nervous system," and her insistent antipathy to green ran through her lecture like a tragic refrain.

"The depression of the nerves would soon become apparent," she said. "Even though green were becoming to the complexion the individual would develop irritability. Look at this now," shaking out a piece of pale green silk. "It is cheerful in its expression, but while it looks so well it is a dangerous color. People who wear ball gowns of this get headaches."

Black was also scored and mourning gowns utterly condemned. "Phosphate people," described as the wiry, motor individuals, were cautioned against wearing red as overexciting.

"Too many clothes are depressing anyway," said the speaker, sighing for Grecian dress and the "jersey in one piece" of Noah's time. "Corsets are not injurious if fitted properly, but if too tight in one place make it impossible for you to bring out your proper vibrations, your soul qualities."

Certain colors next the throat, she averred, were responsible for blindness, deafness, etc., and prescribed as a remedy for sore throat a royal purple gown fitting the neck closely. Blues, grays, heliotropes and whites were commended.

Mrs. Rickey illustrated with the casts of several hands the color needs of their owners, but the real interest began when she made studies of some of her auditors.

"No red for you," she said to a large brunette—"terra cotta perhaps, with a little velvet to smother it. You should wear white in the house or palest blue, and your sleeping room must be pink."

"Your moral and spiritual standard is readily detected in your apparel," she explained to the audience. "You attract refined or vulgar associations and pleasures that might seem foreign to you by the chemical effect of the colors you wear."—New York World.

Women's New Dinner Sleeve.

The most curious sleeve ever designed for fashionable women is the new dinner sleeve, which forms an old-fashioned mitt when it reaches the hand, serving as sleeve and glove in one. It just covers the knuckles, allowing the rings to show to great advantage.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Snyder as the Best Catcher.

"You can talk about your crack catchers all you want to," said George Wright the other day, "but the equal of Charley Snyder was never seen on the ballfield. He was a wonder as a thrower and was possessed of a head seldom seen on a ball player."—Boston Herald.

Song of the Anglo-Saxon.

Columbia and Britannia!
Twin sovereigns now they be.
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring sea,
And they shall give unto the world
The blessings of the free.

One mother had they both,
One father was their sire,
And singleness of aim
Both their true hearts inspire;
Their souls were kindled at
The same immortal fire.

Together forth they go,
And back to back they stand,
And one shall guard the east
And one the western land,
And he that strikes at one
Shall twofold wrath command.

Light bearers are they both,
The foes of darkness they,
And they will conquer him
Who dares to block the way,
And they will lift him up
To a diviner day.

Beware, ye tyrants old,
That long have cursed the years!
The day is near at hand
When his bright star appears.
Repent ye and relent ye,
Or fall upon your spears!

Britannia and Columbia!
Twin sovereigns they shall reign.
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring main,
And they will give unto the world
The golden age again!
—C. G. B. in Chicago Record

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

After Washington's return from this expedition the course pursued by Governor Dinwiddie in reorganizing the troops of Virginia gave him great dissat-

isfaction. The effect of it would be to reduce Washington from the rank of colonel to captain, and, his remonstrances being in vain, he resigned from the service. After a brief visit to his mother he retired to Mount Vernon, but he had not been long there when he was solicited by Governor Sharpe of Maryland, then the commander in chief of the British forces, to resume his former military rank, but under conditions which he could not reconcile with his self-respect. In declining the invitation he used the memorable language, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy, and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered."

General Braddock having arrived from England with two regiments of regulars, an appointment on his staff was offered to Washington, which he accepted. In taking this step he was doubtless fascinated by the circumstances and excitement of war, and he confessed an anxiety to study strategy, tactics and the art of moving armies under an approved master.

Familiar with the dangers and difficulties they would encounter, Washington gave General Braddock much prudent counsel before he set out on his disastrous expedition and afterward, and had it been followed the result might have been very different. Notwithstanding a violent attack of fever he was with General Braddock on the bloody field of the Monongahela, behaving, as



COLONEL WASHINGTON AT TWENTY-FIVE. his fellow aid-de-camp, Colonel Orme, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution." He was also with him at his defeat and death, and it fell to him by a strange coincidence to read the service for the dead at the burial of his dead commander at Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. He was the only mounted officer that was not killed or disabled at the engagement.

A force of 2,000 men having been raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command. In February, 1756, he visited Governor Shirley in Boston and settled with him, as commander in chief of the British forces, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. Upon his return to his post he devoted himself to measures for the protection of the frontier, and on the 25th of November, 1758, Washington was privileged to plant the British flag upon the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

This was the last active service he performed as a British officer. The following year he married Mrs. Custis, known henceforth in history as Martha Washington, and about the same time he resigned his commission as a colonial officer. Fourteen or 15 years elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and when it did General Washington discovered the inestimable value of the training and experience he had secured as a British officer.

NEIL MACDONALD.

Horseshoes Without Nails.

Blacksmiths may mourn, but riders, drivers and horses will rejoice over the new nailless horseshoe. The shoe can be easily taken off and replaced, so that when once properly shaped to the feet farriers are not required to replace it. Burning the hoof could be dispensed with and is so dispensed with when the hoof is trimmed on renewal of the wearing parts.

When a nailed shoe comes off, it sometimes happens that part of the hoof is torn away, and the horse has to cease work until the hoof has grown sound again. This cannot happen with the nailless horseshoe, and so time, representing money for feeding and restoration to sound feet again, is saved. Another recommendation is the facility of providing requisite wearing parts to the permanent shoe for preventing slipping in frosty weather or on paved streets.

Dress Pockets For Women.

Here is another unanswerable argument in favor of a more sensible dress pocket for women. A New Hampshire woman was recently arrested with a 44 caliber revolver in her stocking.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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THE
NEWS
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THE EAST END.

JAS. K. COCHRAN DEAD

Well Known Resident Passed Away Last Night.

PARALYSIS WAS THE CAUSE

H. A. Weeks Sold His Campground Property—West Virginia Soldier Called on Friends—New Business Building Being Erected—Factories are Starting.

James K. Cochran, aged 48 years, died at his home in Virginia avenue, last night, after a lingering illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in Riverview cemetery.

Mr. Cochran was one of the best known citizens in this part of the city, having lived in East End a number of years. Several weeks ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis. He suffered another stroke last Saturday which caused him to lose his speech.

New Business Block.

Henry Neining yesterday broke ground for the erection of a store room in Mulberry street, near Lake's run. The room will measure 20x50 feet.

It is expected that work upon the new residence of Abner Martin, in Mulberry street near the old hose house, will be commenced next week. The foundation has been completed for some time, and everything is in readiness for the bricklayers and carpenters.

To Meet at the Parsonage.

The members of the Second U. P. church will tomorrow night hold the prayermeeting services at the residence of Rev. J. R. Greene because there are no lights in the hall the congregation has been occupying for some time. At the close of the meeting the congregation will visit the Second M. E. church and look at the views which will be presented by the Anti-saloon workers.

Cost of the New Church.

The contract for the carpet for the Second U. P. church has been let, and it is thought work will be commenced laying it in the auditorium not later than Thursday morning. The seats are now being put together and as soon as the carpet is laid they will be placed in position. When the church is completed in detail the members will have expended \$6,500.

A Soldier Called on Friends.

W. C. Rider, formerly of this part of the city, who enlisted in Company F, First West Virginia Volunteer Infantry when the war broke out, was in the city yesterday and today calling on friends. He was discharged from the service recently when the regiment was in camp in Georgia. Before his enlistment he was employed in one of the river potteries.

To Finish Culverts.

If the weather permits the work of finishing the Mulberry street and Pennsylvania avenue culverts will be commenced soon. The Pennsylvania avenue culvert is in a bad position and during the past few days the earth has been falling from the side. Should a heavy rain occur the current in Lake's run would widen the opening several feet.

Postmaster Baird Ill.

Postmaster Baird is very ill, suffering with a severe attack of grip. He is not as yet confined to his bed, although his friends consider his condition bad.

Mrs. Robert Finley, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is improving rapidly. She will be able to be out before the end of the week.

To Make Brick.

The Knowles, Taylor & Anderson works will resume operations in the brick department within a few days.

The East End pottery will resume operations in full Thursday morning after a prolonged shut down. The slip-makers will commence work tomorrow morning.

Cleaning the Streets.

Commissioner Ramsey yesterday had several men at work cleaning streets, and cutting a channel through the ice in a number of others. The streets during the early spring will be cleaned thoroughly, and those which will not be improved by the city will be taken care of.

H. A. Weeks Sold His Cottage.

H. A. Weeks, of Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday sold a cottage and two lots at Spring Grove to N. T. Ashbaugh, of Lincoln avenue. Consideration private. Mr. Ashbaugh has been living in the cottage for several years, but this year he will improve the land extensively.

AMERICA IN CUBA.

A Frenchman's Views of Our Government There.

Mr. Robert Skinner, the United States consul at Marseilles, sends me a copy of Le Siecle, a French newspaper, which contains an extract from a letter written by a Frenchman in Cuba concerning the new American government there. It reads:

"When you receive this letter, we shall be under the stars and stripes, and I think that 'this hat' has come to stay, as our new allies and protectors, the Americans, say. I think that it will all turn out as in Tunis for France and as in Egypt for England. In any case I am no longer a proud Castilian, because I shall follow the destinies of my country. These promise to be happy. We are going to enjoy liberty 'a la Americaine.' It has already commenced. Our Catholic church is declared by Mr. McKinley to be independent of the state. It now looks up to the pope only, who has named a Frenchman as apostolic delegate—Mgr. Deschappelles, bishop of New Orleans.

"The Americans give us a customs tariff 62 per cent lower than the one under which we operated before the war, and in spite of it the custom house at Santiago has produced 25 per cent more than the amount received during any corresponding period, which goes to show that the days of stealing are over. The Americans have also abolished the passports for the interior. This was an exorbitant tax. My own passport (cedula personal) cost me 100 piastres—that is to say, 500 francs—per year (\$96.50).

"They have also done away with stamped paper, another exorbitant tax upon the smallest transactions. Taxes upon sales of real estate have likewise been abolished, and property increases in value, and transactions are easy, while the Spanish regime crushed us by impositions. If this continues, and above all if we succeed in introducing our sugars free into the United States, Cuba will become richer than the Klondike."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BOYS IN TRAMP LIFE.

Fully 5,000 of Them, Mr. Willard Says, Who Beg For the Hobo.

Frank Willard, the author of a series of magazine articles upon tramp life, addressed the meeting of the Public Education association, held in Berkeley Lyceum, New York, the other afternoon. He spoke in the interest of the Tombs prison school, and made special reference to the boys in the tramp army.

"The railroads," said the speaker, "are the worst slums we have in the United States. Their widespread use for the purposes of trampdom dates back to the period just after the war. A large number of men and boys, accustomed to camp life in the army, preferred to wander about the country to returning to regular occupations. The railroads became their highways. At first they walked, but it was an easy and a natural step to ride, and by 1877 hoboes had come into existence as a class. By 1885 they were recognized as a nuisance.

"The bulk of these men soon discovered the value of begging by proxy. The boy became a factor in the hobo's life. The hobo exercises an easy fascination over the average boy of romantic temperament. The boy is told alluring stories of western life. The great final argument is the assurance that he can ride all over the country in a 'side door Pullman' for nothing.

"Then the boy's apprenticeship begins. His duty is to beg. He is made to think crime a successful career and regard the prison life as an unimportant but necessary part of the business. I believe that the school that would take him from the ranks of the hobo should consider crime as a business—as the criminal does—and show the boy that it does not pay. From my experience and observation I should say that the average period of time between prisons for the criminal is seven months. The matter should be presented to the boy in this light. The number of boys in tramp life place at from 5,000 to 7,000."—New York Sun.

MARINER'S LONELY TRIP.

Captain Frietsch Proposes to Go to Manila in 24 Foot Boat.

Captain Adolph Frietsch of Milwaukee, is in Chicago, making arrangements to cross from San Francisco to Manila in a 24 foot open sailboat.

"I propose now to go across the Pacific alone in a smaller boat," said Captain Frietsch recently. "I will go from the coast of California to the Philippines in 63 days. It is, in round numbers, 7,000 miles. I am a builder as well as a navigator. I will go to San Francisco and make the boat in 24 days and be all ready to start. I will get to Honolulu in 21 days, and then from Honolulu to Manila in 42 days. Before my Atlantic trip I said I would make it in 32 days, and I did it in less."—New York World.

Some Advice.

"I would advise the young man," said the corn fed philosopher, "to form his friendships among men older than himself. By the time he is at middle age they will all be dead and can't borrow his money."—Indianapolis Journal.

SCHLEY MADE REPLY.

Answered Criticisms of Sampson and Long.

THE BROOKLYN IN THE BATTLE.

Why She Wheeled Away and Value of the Manoeuvre—His Reason For Staying Before Cienfuegos and For Leaving Santiago to Coal His Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, having been granted permission to answer the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, handed to the committee on naval affairs a statement. The letter of the department, he said, so far as it relates to him, can be summarized under the following heads:

"The delay off Cienfuegos; the alleged slow progress toward Santiago de Cuba from Cienfuegos; the retrograde movements on the 26th and 27th of May; the battle of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

The admiral says his orders from Sampson on May 19 were to blockade Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do.

On May 24, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. He could see no ground for such criticism.

He quotes from the dispatch of Sampson of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba."

Admiral Schley adds: "This letter is not printed in the appendix of executive document C, but I received it on the 23rd and it shows that I was expected to hold my squadron off Cienfuegos."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago, on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him and he had no right to abandon her. The weather also was rough and not much better speed could have been kept up. If the weather had allowed and he had known the Spanish fleet was at Santiago, he would have left the Eagle.

Speaking of "the retrograde movements" which the secretary, adapting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterized as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years' service "never was such language used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now." He adds:

"Acting in accordance with my best judgment, in view of the circumstances, without certain knowledge of the whereabouts of that Spanish fleet, after having been informed by the scouts commanded by such officers as Sigbee, Jewell and Wise that, although they had been off Santiago for a week, they had seen nothing of it and knew nothing of its movements or its whereabouts since it had left Curacao, after having been assured by Sigbee that he did not believe it was in Santiago, and by the emphatic declaration of the pilot Nunez, and knowing that as the sea and weather then were it would be impossible to coal my squadron off the port, I deemed it best to take the action I did, the final result of which was the location of the enemy's fleet in Santiago harbor."

The latter explanation he gave for his leaving Santiago, after he reached there.

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3, he said that at 8:45 of that day Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship:

"Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief" and steam eastward to Siboney.

"This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing, he declares that when the enemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear for action." Then followed the signal "close action" and this by the signal "the enemy is escaping to westward." Following the appearance of the Spanish fleet there was a general inward movement of the American vessels, closing in and engaging it. Explaining the movements of the vessels in both fleets, he says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed and "changing course more to westward brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force now changing their course to the westward and between them and the Spanish vessels."

Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed them to the concentrated fire of the United States squadron. The result of this manoeuvre was that in 30 minutes from the opening of the combat four of the enemy's were on fire and riddled with projectiles.

In conclusion Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle of the 3d was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of decided advantage."

He cites the fact that the charts of the board of navigators shows that the Brooklyn was nearest when it emerged from the harbor, nearest at every stage of the battle and nearest the Colon when it surrendered, and gives many confirmatory details of his flagship's active and effective participation in the battle. He says he made no report of his manoeuvre in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a question with him. His last paragraph reads:

"On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating me upon my success in locating and blockading the enemy's fleet at Santiago. If it was worthy of commendation at that time I am at a loss to understand how it could have grown into reprehensible conduct, as suggested by Admiral Sampson in his letter of July 10, 1898, some six weeks later."

GENERALS STILL LIVE.

Member In Spanish Cortes Murmured Because Some Had Not Been Shot—War Criticisms.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—The cortes reassembled and the galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then proposed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war with Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Linares had proved failures.

Senor Sagasta arose and defended the government and its peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unjustifiable conduct."

Count d'Almenas complained that "five months had elapsed and not a single general had been shot." Again, he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender at Santiago.

Reclamations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder. Then General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as a "contemptible calumniator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting the responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Bargas also denounced Count d'Almenas as a calumniator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions today the senate adjourned.

In the chamber Senor Annix denounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists. He charged the government with responsibilities for the surrender of Santiago, "when they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 23,000 and there was sufficient provisions in the place for three months." This declaration created a sensation.

In proof that the government was responsible for the surrender of Cuba, Senor Annix read telegrams from Senor Sagasta and Lieutenant General Correa to General Blanco ordering the surrender of Cuba as a means of saving Porto Rico and the Philippines and preserving order in the peninsula. He also read General Blanco's telegram in reply, opposing the surrender, but agreeing to obey the government's order.

Senor Annix added that President McKinley had telegraphed to General Shafter that the surrender of Santiago had been arranged with the Madrid government and that therefore, he must make a sort of sham attack.

Captain Annon, minister of marine, interposed at this point, saying he believed this story to be incorrect; whereupon Senor Annix repeated the statement that Premier Sagasta had ordered the surrender of Cuba in order to save the monarchy.

ORDERED HOME.

Some Volunteers In Cuba and Others In the South to Be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The war department issued the following statement: Orders have been given for the muster out of the following volunteer regiments:

At Savannah—Third Georgia, Batteries A, B, C, D Maine artillery, Two Hundred and Second New York volunteers.

At their present camps at Augusta and Greenville, S. C.—Third Alabama, Third Connecticut, Fifth Massachusetts, Thirty-Fifth Michigan, Fifteenth Minnesota, Fourth New Jersey, Two Hundred and First New York, Two Hundred and Third New York, Tenth Ohio, First Rhode Island, Second West Virginia.

The orders issued will muster out about 16,000 volunteer troops, including all such troops now in camp in the United States and the Georgia at Nuevas, Cuba, Two Hundred and Second New York at Guanajay and four batteries of Maine artillery now at Havana.

This will reduce the army strength to 110,000 men, of whom 30,000 are stationed in Cuba.

All the volunteer troops in Porto Rico have been previously discharged, and the only volunteers still in the service are either in the Philippines or in Cuba. No action will be taken with regard to those troops until congress acts upon the pending measures for the reorganization of the regular army. The enactment of the Hull bill, the war department says, will result in the muster out of all the remaining volunteers.

Apples Poisoned by Rats.

Poison placed in a grocery cellar at Bucyrus, O., to exterminate rats was dragged by them over a lot of apples. Loren Haman bought some of the fruit, and his whole family is sick. Ethel, aged 5, died in great agony. Many other purchasers of the apples suffered.



"Those we Leave Behind."

Men are careless about their lives for their own sakes, but a kind and tender man should think of others; he should think if he should die of those he leaves behind to grieve and sorrow and struggle on without him. For this reason alone, if for no other, every man should regard his health as a precious treasure not to be thrown away or spent and scattered in vain.

If any man's health is weakened or wasted, or running down, he should take the right means to build himself up strong and well, so that he can both live and care for those he loves. He should investigate the virtues of that great remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a remedy that makes a man thoroughly well by giving power and capacity to the digestive and assimilative organs. It makes healthy invigorating blood out of the food he eats. It gives him strength and energy to put into his daily task. It builds up hard muscular flesh and nerve fiber, revitalizes the tissues of the throat and lungs, heals inflammation, purges the blood of bilious poisons and makes a man, strong, vigorous and hardy.

"My husband had been sick a long time," writes Mrs. J. W. Britton, of Clinton, Devitt Co., Ills. (Box 475). "I had doctored with home physicians and even went to Chicago and consulted a doctor there but without receiving any help. He went to the hospital and was operated on and after three months came home to die (as the doctors here thought), but after awhile he commenced to take your wonderful medicine, the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and now, thanks to your most welcome medicine, he can eat anything he wants and is again a well man."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe.

FACTS AND FICTION.

Experiences of East Liverpool Citizens

Are Easily Proven to Be Facts.

Outside Testimony Is Apt to Savor of Romance.

The most superficial investigation will prove that the following statement from a resident of East Liverpool is true. Read it and compare evidence from East Liverpool along with testimony from outside places, published side by side with this in the columns of this paper. Investigate still further, and you will be surprised at the number of people in East Liverpool who re-echo what this citizen says. Reiteration of such statements, local endorsement about the claims made for Doan's Kidney Pills cannot be gainsaid or disproven. Read this case:

Mrs. Edward Orr, of 220 Thompson street, says:

"My sister, Mrs. Borland, of Pittsburg, while visiting me, recommended Doan's Kidney Pills so highly that I was induced to try them. I had severe attacks of kidney complaint; sometimes I was so bad I could not get up; many times my neighbors came and found me lying on the lounge suffering, when I intended to do a big day's work. I was so miserable I could do nothing. After my sister told me of the pills I made up my mind to try them, and got a box at the W. & W. Pharmacy. They did just what they claimed they would do—cured me sound and well in a few days. My little girl was feeling poorly, and had a sallow complexion for some time. I gave her a few doses, and after the treatment she looked splendidly."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse of other Excesses and Indecencies. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. They prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Instant upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. In each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 24 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East-Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine.

DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,

Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

its way from the patient's jaw into the holes in the tooth. This growth gradually hardens and holds the tooth in position. It is stated that it does not matter whether the cavity in which the tooth is to be placed is one from which a natural tooth has been drawn recently or whether it has been healed for some years.—Cincinnati Enquirer

Restoring an Ancient Art.

Eugene Toulouze, well known archaeologist and student of the antiquities of Paris, has recently made a restoration of a druggist's shop of the seventeenth century, with articles discovered recently in Paris. Some of them are as old as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Daily
News
Review.

CIRCULATION

Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Tomorrow being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday, there will be no issue of the News Review. All the news Thursday evening.

Harrison Rinehart was in Pittsburg today purchasing horses.

The petit jurors have been summoned to appear at the court house in Lisbon next Monday.

The cake walk and masquerade ball given last evening at Brunt's was very largely attended.

Mendel Wasbutzky left today for the east on business, and expects to be gone two weeks.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, but have no important business to transact.

Ben Little, who has been ill for several months, was slightly worse yesterday.

Mrs. Pendem and child, of England, arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain here some time visiting friends.

William B. McLean, of this city, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

A. E. Albright, of East Palestine, is in town today calling on his political and personal friends.

Will George, of the East Palestine pottery, was here today on business connected with the company.

O. A. Speaker, of Lisbon, was in town today on business connected with a suit in which Liverpool parties are interested.

Mrs. M. E. Calhoun, who has been seriously ill at her home in Seventh street, is much improved, and will soon be able to be out.

Assistant Cashier Fisher, of the First National bank, who has been spending several weeks in Cambridge Springs, returned to the city last night.

Foreman Hickey today gauged the main line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road from Dry Run to Jethro. This work is done once a month.

The water works force will Wednesday thaw out the small main above Grant street which was frozen during the cold weather.

The first new case of typhoid fever in the last 10 days was yesterday reported to the health authorities. The person suffering is in the family of Thomas May, 426 Calcutta road.

Kelse Bennett and his mother left last night for Pittsburg, where they were called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bennett's sister.

The trustees of the Odd Fellows met last evening and elected the following officers: Willard Morris, president; Richard Till, secretary; Thomas Pickal, treasurer.

Deputy Inspector R. M. Hull, of Salineville, arrived in the city last night and will remain here several days. He was seen by a reporter, but had nothing to say for publication.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Man who died Sunday, was buried this afternoon in Spring Grove cemetery. The family lived in a shanty boat of the Williams mill.

The commissioners will meet next Thursday. Among other matters on which they will be called to pass judgment will be the expansion petition from Liverpool.

Mrs. John F. McCoy, of Second street, who has been in Empire for 10 days attending her mother, who fell and broke the wrist of her right arm recently, returned to the city last night. She was accompanied by her son.

The right of way for the Liverpool-Lisbon railway is being secured by way of the Hepner hollow route. The engineers are now at work near West Point. The best route is not known. Right of way on another route has been secured.

Moving
Today.
Announcements
Later.

D. M. OGILVIE
& Co.

THE WORK IS DONE.

Trust Experts Have Completed
Their Task, and Mr. Kernan
Sailed For Cuba Today.

The work of the expert accountants, sent here six weeks or more ago to look after the invoicing of the potteries and stock, has been completed.

The parlor of the Thompson House, so long used as an office and the scene of a vast amount of hard work, is today deserted. The books and papers were today packed and shipped to New York, and but one of the force remains in the city.

Mr. Kernan, who made many friends while here, left for New York yesterday, and today sailed for Havana, where he will do some work for the government.

"I am unable to say when we will hear from New York," said a leading manufacturer, "but you can depend on it this trust matter will be settled very soon."

Schools Closed.

The schools closed this afternoon until Thursday morning on account of Washington's birthday.

LIVERPOOL CASES

Have Been Assigned For Trial Next Week.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—The following assignment has been made for next week in court:

February 27.—W. H. Bryan versus Burford Brothers Pottery company. Tuesday—C. E. Carraher versus East Liverpool Ice and Coal company, Margaret A. McDevitt versus C. A. Tucker. Wednesday—J. T. Smith versus William Copestick, Rebecca Barrett versus W. C. Moore, executor, Josephine G. Thomas versus J. E. McDonald. Thursday—Louisa C. Deidrick versus J. L. Deidrick, Samuel Frost versus Elizabeth Anderson, O. S. Taylor versus W. N. Wright. Friday—A. R. Griffith versus M. M. Kerr, W. C. McCreedy versus J. F. Hollinger, Richard Gardner versus Henry Bergman.

WANTED HER HUSBAND.

A Woman Said He Was on the Towboat Pacific.

Last night two women called at city hall and one of them requested the officer there to go to the towboat Pacific, then doing some work at the Moore coal

float, and arrest her husband, whom, she claimed, deserted her three weeks ago. The woman gave her name, and stated she resided in Greasley street.

The officer told her he could do nothing without a warrant, and this could not be procured owing to the absence of Mayor Bough and Chief Johnson. The boat left for the south this morning, but the man had not been taken from it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Charles Lowe, of Steubenville, was in the city today calling on friends.

—George C. Murphy, of Third street, was in Pittsburg today on business.

—J. E. Anderson and W. A. Weaver were in Salineville today on business.

—John Taylor, of Steubenville, was in the city this afternoon. He was a member of Company E.

—Miss Georgia Kelley this morning left for Cleveland where she will remain several days visiting friends.

—Rev. N. M. Crowe and daughter were in Pittsburg yesterday consulting a physician relative to the health of Miss Crowe. They returned to their home last night.

BRIGGS
PIANOS
SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

Members

Are requested to bring in their
PASS BOOKS
For Annual Settlement on or before
March 1st.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,
Corner Fifth and Washington.

Model Grocery Co
JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common
to the grocery business. Goods
fresh and pure. Prices low as
the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

M. A. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER

--AND--

SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service
please give notice few days before.

INSURE IN
The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.

Best advantages offered by any
company on earth.

Assets, \$270,000,000.

G. C. SIMMS, Local Agt.
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A. H. BULGER,
Prescription Druggist,
Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

HASSEY'S PLACE.
For Fine Candies.
No stale goods. Fresh
every day.

Opposite First National Bank

OPERA HOUSE
DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a special feature.
Pure drugs and skillful druggists.
WILL REED, Prop.

The Boston Dep't Store.

THE PEOPLE KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, that is why they have been here
by the thousands and taken advantage of our

GREAT CUT PRICES.

Gone away happy to come back again, bringing
others with them. It is truly a good thing—for the
buyers—so push it along. Tomorrow (Wednesday)
will be known as

BLANKET, COMFORT AND FLANNEL DAY.

Special Reduced Prices tomorrow in these three de-
partments. Cotton Blankets from 30c a pair up-
wards. All wool Blankets from \$2.25 to \$3.75,
former prices \$3.50 to \$6 a pair. Comforts all re-
duced to prices that will pay you to buy them now
even if you don't need them.

1 case 10c Canton Flannel Remnants 5c a yard. 1 case
Tennis Flannel (white, full pieces) 5c a yard. Flan-
nel Skirt Patterns at 35c each. 200 yards Heavy
Cloakings that sold at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 a yard,
choice of the lot for 50c a yard. Watch Thursday's
announcement in this paper.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

NOT READY TO ANSWER

So the Marriage License Was Not Granted.

LESSON FOR WEST VIRGINIA BOY

Who Came Here For the Purpose of Wedding the Woman of His Choice, and Was Not Prepared to Comply with the Provisions of the New Law.

The new marriage law of Ohio last week prevented two loving couples from being made one.

The young man resides in West Virginia while the lady of his choice lives in the city and is well known here. The relatives of one of the parties objected to the union, but the young couple decided to brave all the disfavor and be married without the knowledge of their relatives and inform them after the ceremony was over.

The date for the marriage was arranged, and one day the latter part of the last week the young man came to the city and the young couple thought their life of single blessedness was about to end. But they had reckoned without their host, as neither of them had thought of the new law, and when they appeared to get the license which would permit them to be married in this state they were unable to answer the volume of questions that are now put to candidates for matrimony.

They were refused a license, and instead of continuing their journey into another state decided to postpone their intended marriage until some future time. The young man returned to his home, and the marriage will not take place for sometime at least.

LAST SATURDAY

Of March Will Likely See City Primaries Held.

The date for holding the Republican city primaries has not yet been set, but they will probably take place the last Saturday in March.

A meeting of the central committee will probably be held in the near future to make arrangements for the primaries.

BRICKS GO DOWN

When the Average Citizen Steps on Them.

The sidewalks of the city in many places are in a horrible condition, and some attempt should be made to repair them.

It is almost impossible to pass along a street without getting shoes covered with mud, as the bricks in many places sink out of sight when they are stepped upon.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

An Explanation.

To the NEWS REVIEW Publishing company, East Liverpool, O.

DEAR SIRS—A report is in circulation at East Liverpool that J. C. B. Beatty, an ex-agent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company, was discharged from the said company. This is not correct, as Mr. Beatty resigned on his own accord and gave 12 days' notice, where seven is only required. His final inspection was taken and his account with the company O. K. I am

Respectfully Yours,

WILLIAM ARKLEY,
District Superintendent.

Attending a Meeting.

Secretary Platts, of the Young Men's Christian Association, this morning left for Columbus, where he will attend the annual state conference of business men, now in session in that city. The first session was held this morning, and the last will be tomorrow night.

Bendheim's are now selling their \$4.00 and \$3.50 box calf, vici kid and willow calf shoes, with double soles and calf lining, at \$2.90 a pair.

MORMONS PROTESTED.

Members of the Ohio Branch Against the Seating of Roberts in Congress.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 21.—The Ohio branch of the Mormon church at Creola, Vinton county, O., adopted resolutions protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts, congressman-elect from Utah. The resolutions set forth that "the reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, has suffered greatly and been hindered much in its efforts to preach a pure gospel by the stigma of polygamy and its kindred evils taught and practiced by the Apostle church, commonly known as the Mormon church, in Utah."

The president of the Creola branch said: "We do not protest against Roberts simply because he is a Mormon, but because he is a lawbreaker and because of the evil doings of men of his kind, who have brought reproach upon us, an innocent people."

SENATOR BURKE ON TRIAL.

Testimony of Some of the Dellenbaugh Case Witnesses to Be Used.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 21.—The trial of Senator Vernon H. Burke upon the disbarment proceedings instituted against him by the Cleveland Bar association began in the circuit court with Judges Lauble and Caldwell on the bench.

Judge Hale being absent owing to illness. Both prosecution and defense were represented by a brilliant array of legal lights. It was agreed by both sides that the testimony of a large number of witnesses in the Dellenbaugh trial should be submitted and used in the Burke hearing.

This will make the hearing much shorter than the Dellenbaugh case. Attorney White read the charges against Burke and Mr. Eaker followed with the reading of Burke's answer. Attorney A. T. Hills then took the witness stand and read the testimony in full that was given by Burke before the trial committee of the Bar association.

CEREAL COMBINE CHARTERED.

Articles of Incorporation Filed—Capital, \$33,000,000.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state for the American Cereal company, with an authorized capital of \$33,000,000.

The company is empowered to buy, sell and grind or otherwise manufacture oats, grain and cereals of all kinds, as well as to buy, build and operate elevators, mills and other structure.

The capital stock is divided into \$15,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 per cent non-cumulative dividends, and \$18,000,000 common stock. The incorporators are Adrian H. Larkin, Francis L. Patton, Jr., and William F. Wilson, Jr., of Jersey City.

THE MONEY FOR SPAIN.

Bill Passed the House Appropriating the \$20,000,000 Provided For in the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order, and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.), upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the rollcall 57 members—31 Democrats, 25 Populists and 1 Silver Republican—voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it.

The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster in the service of the United States was passed under suspension of rules.

ARMY BILL TAKEN UP.

By a Vote of 44 to 36 It Was Made Unfinished Business in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—During almost six hours the postoffice appropriation bill was under discussion in the senate, the time being consumed largely by Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) and Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) in an amendment providing that the postal commission should present its final report to congress by March 1, 1900. Failing after many trials to obtain unanimous consent for the insertion of the amendment in the bill, Mr. Butler permitted it to come to vote. It was defeated—27 to 19. Agreement was reached to vote on the bill and amendments at 2 o'clock today.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the military affairs committee, moved to take up the army reorganization bill, unanimous consent having been refused to take up the measure without displacing the unfinished business—the anti-scalping bill. Mr. Hawley's motion prevailed—44 to 26—this making the army bill the unfinished business. It was agreed that this action disposed finally of the anti-scalping bill for the present session.

Prof. Stephens Sentenced.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—George Herbert Stephens, who after a sensational trial was convicted of burning Pardee hall, was sentenced by Judge Scott to serve nine years at hard labor and separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern penitentiary. Stephens pleaded non vult contendere to the charges of larceny and malicious mischief, but the court suspended sentence in these cases.

GEN. MILES' DEFENSE.

Not Required to Report to Commissary General.

THE INTERVIEWS NOT AUTHENTIC.

Also Submitted a Mass of Evidence Showing That the Beef Was Bad. Three Other Officers Complained of the Canned Meat.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Miles court of inquiry spent some time with calls of ceremony on the president and the general commanding the army and later thereafter General Nelson A. Miles appeared as the first witness. He and three other army officers summoned as witnesses were examined and disposed of before the court closed its session. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the feature of the day's proceedings. Colonel Frank Michler, his chief of staff, and a gentleman in citizen's clothes, who took a seat by the fireplace and gravely watched the course of proceedings retiring with the general as silently as he had come, accompanied the general to the courtroom.

General Miles appeared in fatigue uniform, rather sinking in its contrast with the display of scaris and buttons on the full dress uniforms of the court. He submitted to the questioning of Col. Davis, recorder of the court, with equanimity, except for a flash of mingled indignation and irony when he informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in reply to a question as to whether or not he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops. An instant later General Miles resumed his cool and carefully considered replies to the inquiries of the court.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war commission as to the quality of the army beef, "and the matter purporting to have been furnished to the public press by the same official."

Only two interviews were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Journal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army meat, and another of the New York Herald under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions and insisted that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did reply. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1, that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts.

Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the authenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said that it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion in the case. The same qualified denial as to the Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal in them with which he agreed.

The trend of questions put to the other witnesses of the day indicated that so long as they agreed with General Miles as to the quality of the meat furnished the troops in the field, the only criticism of their position the court had to make was why they had not taken some official steps to have the matter remedied at the time. In every instance, the reply was that the circumstances in which the army was placed in a sickly foreign country with a large amount of fighting and a great scarcity of transportation on hand precluded the possibility of any such action. In each the question was pushed no further on this line.

It was general talk among the officers at Ponce, General Miles said, that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for 72 hours. Dr. Daly's, however, was the first official report.

General Miles then read a long summary of 100 letters received by him at army headquarters, giving the various terms in which the army meat was characterized. These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled" and the like. He said that he should fix Sept. 21 (the date of Dr. Daly's report) as about the earliest at which the question of chemically treated meat had been brought to his notice so as to command his full attention.

In addition he showed a summary of reports on refrigerator beef condemned and thrown overboard from transports. C. C. Yeamans, from the Yosemite, reported the condemnation of 8,000 pounds; Lieutenant Colonel O'Neil of the steamship Chester, 4,000 pounds; Colonel James Hamilton Lewis, 10,000 pounds.

Lieutenant Colonel Van Horne complained of the bad condition of the canned roast beef and the spoiled refrigerator beef. The fresh refrigerator beef was good.

Lieutenant Colonel Minor told of the bad condition of the canned roast beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good. Major Harry Jackson complained of

the canned beef, but said the refrigerator beef was good, as far as he saw.

It was said after the court adjourned that Mr. Daly, whose "embalmed beef" report was the genesis of the meat controversy probably would appear at today's session.

NO TREATY FRAMED.

The High Joint Commission Suspended Work, Hoping to Be Able to Agree Later On.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission, after a session, adjourned to meet at Quebec, Aug. 2, unless the chairman of the respective commissions agree upon another date.

From a statement made public with the sanction of the two commissions it appeared there were serious differences of opinion regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary, the Canadians in this connection being anxious to obtain a seaport on the Lynn canal so that its shippers would not be subjected to the petty annoyances which they asserted they experienced at the hands of United States officials.

Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament, at which the presence of the members of the commission from that country is desired, is overdue and the latter are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also probably figured in the decision to adjourn. A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its consideration, and the commissioners asserted that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of the questions has been made.

Probably those which have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two relating to lumber and the Alaskan boundary question, on both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side of the boundary line.

MRS. ROGERS APPEARED.

Told of the Death of Her Mother, Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Molineux to Testify.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Seven more witnesses were examined in the coroner's investigation into the poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams without apparently throwing any new light upon the mystery. The feature of the day was the testimony of Mrs. Rogers, daughter of Mrs. Adams, who told the story of her mother's death as it has already been made known. She was on the stand when the inquest adjourned. She will likely be cross-examined today, after which Mrs. Molineux will likely be put upon the stand.

Dr. H. B. Douglass, who attended Barnett in his last illness, told the jury that his patient did not die of poisoning, though he admitted that Barnett told him that he had taken some medicine sent to him in a Kutnow powder package. This package, Dr. Douglass said, contained cyanide of mercury. The doctor insisted that Barnett had had "false" diphtheria and that his death was due to heart disease.

Miss Addie Bates, who nursed Barnett in his last illness, testified to the illness and death of her patient. Harry A. King, a friend of Cornish and a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic club, who by the merest chance escaped taking some of the alleged bromo seltzer sent to Cornish, told his story to the jury. David Murdoch, who rents private letter boxes, testified that Mrs. Rogers had rented a box at his store, but ceased patronizing him nearly two years ago.

THE PEARS MURDER.

Secretary Hay Informed Pittsburghers a Thorough Inquiry Is Under Way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Dailzell accompanied Harry S. Paul and Harry B. Pears of Pittsburgh to the state department, where they laid before the secretary of state all the information in their possession regarding the killing of Frank P. Pears of Pittsburgh in Honduras on Feb. 1.

Secretary Hay told them that a thorough investigation was now being made of the whole affair by the United States consul and a naval officer, and until they had been heard from nothing more could be done.

Future action of the government would depend also upon their report. If it was found that Mr. Pears had been murdered, then this country could demand of Honduras the punishment of the murderer and also a claim for damages could be made by the relatives of the murdered man.

Hitchcock Now Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri, recently United States ambassador to Russia, took the prescribed oath and entered upon his duties as secretary of the interior.

Admiral Sampson's Courage.

If there has ever been any doubt as to the courage of Admiral Sampson, it must have been forever dispelled when he went into the pit of the New York Stock Exchange while the animals were in full performance.—Omaha Bee.

FIRED BY NATIVES.

Tried to Burn Quarters of Washington Soldiers.

WIND CHANGED FORTUNATELY.

Some Shacks and Houses Burned In the Opposite Direction—Incendiaries Escaped—A Tack Was Expected—Natives Reported Moving Toward Singalon.

MANILA, Feb. 21.—(9:35 a. m.)—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining their quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered and fanned by a stiff breeze, the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

Mysterious signals were frequently made along the enemy's lines during the night and this led to the belief that an attack had been arranged, but nothing happened.

The rebels are leaving the vicinity of San Pedro Macati in small parties and are reported to be moving toward Singalon.

Volunteer Chaplain Died.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—General Otis cabled as follows from Manila under date of Feb. 20: "Chaplain John R. Thompson, First Washington infantry, died in hospital, this city, at 5:10 p. m., Feb. 19 (yesterday), acute enterocolitis."

RAFFEL TO LEAVE.

This Will Remove a Disturbing Factor in Affairs at Apia Samoa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—What is regarded as an inspired suggestion coming from Berlin to the effect that the differences between the powers party to



DR. RAFFEL.

the treaty of Berlin relative to Samoa could best be adjusted by mutual disclaimers for the objectionable acts of their agents at Apia is regarded here as evidence that the whole matter is now entirely within the line of safety and that the disputes are about to be committed to adjustment by diplomatic means, the principals being at Washington, London and Berlin, instead of at Apia.

Contrary to the accepted belief here the German president of the municipal council, Raffel, has not yet left Apia, but information reached here that he will probably sail from there today. Thus will be removed from the scene one of the most threatening factors.

BANDERA REACHED HAVANA.

Cheered by Colored People—Gomez May Reach There Today.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—General Quintin Bandera, with two aides de-camp, all colored, arrived here from Santiago de Cuba and put up at the Hotel Inglaterra. Crowds of colored people blocked the sidewalks in front of the building and invaded the dining room and cheered the general.

General Bandera arrived here for the purpose of consulting with the Cuban assembly and to meet General Maximo Gomez. The latter is expected here today or tomorrow. Special trains running to Matanzas will carry the junta and the patriotic clubs to meet General Gomez.

Agoncillo Reached New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Senor Agoncillo, the Filipino delegate, arrived here from Montreal. He was accompanied by his compatriot, Senor Marti. Agoncillo expects to sail for England tomorrow. He was asked whether he intended to continue his mission in England and answered that perhaps he would do so.

Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Generally fair; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

West Virginia—Generally fair; southerly winds.

Minister Accepted a Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Rev. J. F. Bartlett, pastor of Austin Baptist church, Chicago, accepted a call to the Tenth Baptist church of this city.

The News Review

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
of Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

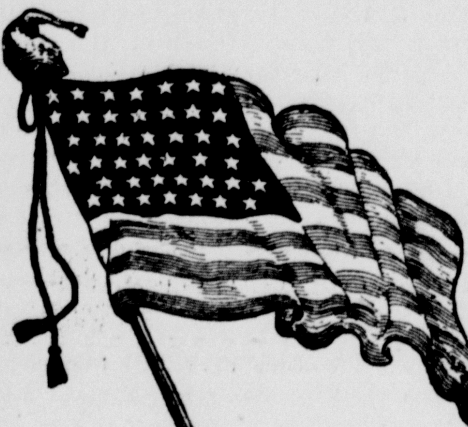
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One Year in Advance.....\$5 00
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, FEB. 21.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are
known to the various craft and unions of
the city by the printing of the above
Union Labels at the head of their columns



Tomorrow being Washington's
Birthday and a legal holiday,
there will be no issue of the
News Review. All the news
Thursday evening.

GENERAL MILES assumed a position
while on the witness stand yesterday
which the country will not be long in
understanding. While he would not
acknowledge published "interviews" as
coming from him, he admitted he was
not altogether opposed to what the
newspaper men had written. There
therefore can be little doubt as to the
general's position.

UNLESS a number of army officers
were mistaken, the beef served during
the Cuban campaign was unfit for use.
They not only testify from observing
the effect of the stuff on their men, but
some say they were ill after eating it.
If it is shown that contractors and beef
packers were responsible for this putrid
food the government should not waste
much time in dealing out the punish-
ment they have brought upon them-
selves.

CLEAN THE TOWN.

Although more than one robin is re-
quired to make a spring, winter is far
enough in the past to warrant a thor-
ough cleaning of the city in the very
near future. In fact the work might be
commenced at once. It must be done,
and the authorities cannot afford to de-
lay it any considerable time. The
health of the city depends largely upon
the amount of filth found in its streets
and alleys, and to leave quantities of it
where it will do harm is to place in a
perilous position the lives of many per-
sons.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The whole country will tomorrow pay
tribute to the memory of George Wash-
ington, recalling the nobility of charac-
ter and remembering the deeds that
made his name immortal. There is no
special significance in the holiday
beyond the simple fact that Americans
continue to hold in reverence the great
soldier and statesman, never forgetting
that to him is due in great measure the
liberty they enjoy. It is good to cele-
brate the anniversary of a man so illus-
trious, and it will be a sorry day for this
country when the people cease to do
honor to George Washington, should
that time ever come.

BRYAN'S LATEST.

Colonel Bryan's arguments against
increasing the standing army should
not surprise even those of his own party
who still take stock in his vaporings.
When it is remembered that he resigned
from the volunteer service upon becom-
ing convinced that his regiment was
about to be ordered to Cuba, it is hard
to find in his character any particular
enthusiasm for the army. Not possess-
ing those qualities which go to make up
a good soldier, he probably cannot
understand where in all this country
could be found enough men to make the
increased expenditure a paying invest-
ment.

Attending a Meeting.

Supt. R. E. Rayman left for Colum-
bus, last night, where he will spend the
week attending the annual meeting of
the National Educators' association,
now in session in that city. He will re-
turn to the city Saturday.

FINE FOODS BUILD FINE MINDS.

Try BAGLEY'S

BRAIN, BOTTOM, PAN, RYE,
GRAHAM, HEALTH AND CURRANT.

ASK YOUR GROCER.

HOME MADE

BREAD.

THE BAGLEY CO.

Phone
44.

BROKE DOWN A DOOR

Thieves Then Entered George
Meredith's Store.

THEY RIFLED THE CASH REGISTER

But What Else Was Taken Is Not Known.
A Lady Left Her Pocketbook In a Den-
tist's Reception Room and Was Robbed
of the Contents.

Robberies have become so general in
the city in the last few weeks that
scarcely a night passes that some place
is not burglarized, and last night was no
exception.

Sometime after 11 o'clock thieves at-
tempted to gain an entrance to the busi-
ness house of G. W. Meredith by going
to one of the windows in the rear of the
building, but they were foiled in their
attempt, as the windows were protected
with wire. This did not annoy the thieves
to any great extent, and securing a
large piece of gas pipe they proceeded to
break a rear door in pieces. After get-
ting into the place they went to the
office and rang up 40 cents on the cash
register and proceeded to take what
change, amounting to a few dollars,
was in it with the exception of a few
pennies. If there was anything more
taken Mr. Meredith does not know it.

The noise of the dance, held in the
hall above, enabled the thieves to work
without fear, and the robbery was dis-
covered by a man who was at the
dance. Officer McMillan was notified
and Mr. Meredith was called by tele-
phone and the rear door of his business
house was nailed up. There is no clue
to the thieves.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. John Alli-
son, of East End, was having some den-
tal work done in the operating room of
the dental parlors of Dr. J. Bert George
and had laid her pocketbook down on a
stand in the reception room. While she
was still in the chair a lady entered the
room and asked the doctor how soon he
could do some work for her, and received
a reply that it would be fully half an hour.
The lady seemed to be much excited and
after remaining in the room a short
time left and said she would return, but
she has not yet put in an appearance.

When Mrs. Allison left the operating
chair she walked into the reception room
and picked up her pocketbook and open-
ing it, discovered that a \$10 bill, which
had been in it, was missing. She at
once notified Doctor George of her loss,
and in order to make sure that she had
been robbed a careful search was made
for the money both in the office and at
her home, but no trace was found of it.
The lady who entered the office while
the pocketbook was on the table was not
known, and it is probable no clue of the
thief will ever be found.

NEW BLOCK.

Plans Being Erected For a New Market
Street Building.

Plans are now being prepared for a
handsome brick block to be erected this
season in East Market street by Ryan
Brothers.

The block will be of brick, 45x60, and
will be two stories in height. The block
will do much toward adding to the ap-
pearance of the street.

Postponed a Meeting.

The meeting of the Bible class, to have
been held at the Young Men's Christian
association tonight, has been postponed
owing to the absence of Secretary
Platts.

GOT A SORE THROAT

Don't let it run on—it may prove
dangerous. Go to your druggist and
ask for

TONSILINE.

Tonsiline cures any mouth or throat
affection and does it promptly and
thoroughly.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neg-
lect to use it.

25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

THE PICTURES.

Large and Enthusiastic Audi-
ence Saw the Anti-Saloon
League Entertainment.

The illustrated lecture, given last
evening at the First Presbyterian
church by Superintendent Baker, of the
Anti-Saloon league, was largely at-
tended, the auditorium being filled and
many persons finding seats in the lec-
ture room.

Mr. Baker told the story of the pic-
tures as they were thrown upon the
screen in that vigorous manner that
marked his addresses on Sunday, and
he was at times loudly applauded. The
pictures depicted life in the slums, the
result of poverty caused by drunken-
ness.

A pleasing feature of the entertain-
ment was the singing of patriotic airs
by the audience, every one, apparently,
joining heartily in the exercise.

The lecture will be repeated tonight
at the First M. E. church, and tomorrow
evening at the Second M. E. church.

ALGER'S ASSAILANTS.

What a Wellsville Man Thinks of
Them.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW.—Permit me to
express through the medium of your
excellent paper my opinion, and what I
believe is the opinion of the majority of
Columbiana county citizens, concerning
the disgraceful demonstration by Boston
people against Secretary Alger.

It was unmanly and un-American, and
the hisses but confirmed a suspicion
I have long held. Way back in the
councils of eternity the Creator pro-
duced two specimens of animal life that
naturally hiss when confronted by a
higher power, the snake and the goose.
Hence the demonstration in Boston.
Whether those who hissed were snakes
or geese it is not hard for the public to
decide.

D. E. BROCKETT.

WELLSVILLE, Feb. 20.

GOOD MUSIC AND ACTING

Are Promised For the Production of the
Chimes of Normandy.

A dress rehearsal of the "Chimes of
Normandy" will be held this evening at
the Grand, and the play will be pro-
duced at the Grand tomorrow and
Thursday evenings for the benefit of
the hospital fund.

The company have spent much time
in rehearsing and the opera will be the
best ever produced in the city. The
music is very pretty and every member
of the cast is good, while "Gaspard the
Miser," as played by Mr. Knowles,
could not be better.

POPULAR

Are the Liverpool Boys at the Mansfield
Reformatory.

Dr. W. H. Locke, chaplain of the
Mansfield reformatory, while in the city
yesterday made the NEWS REVIEW a
pleasant call.

Doctor Locke stated that he likes his
place very well, and the Liverpool in-
mates of the institution are all getting
along splendidly. James McConaughy
is well liked at the institution, while
Theodore Pryor already has many
friends as has George Seibert.

EARLY CLEANING.

The City Will Be Given Its Overhauling
Very Soon.

As soon as the streets and alleys dry
to some extent Sanitary Officer Burgess
will begin to notify residents of the city
to clean up their premises. The date
for the annual cleaning is March 15, but
Officer Burgess thinks there is no neces-
sity for waiting this long, and the clean-
ing will be commenced earlier than
usual this year.

Irons Will Ride Again.

Bert Irons, the champion bicycle rider
of Beaver county, was in the city yes-
terday shaking hands with friends. He
announces that he will ride again this
year. His races will be closely watched
by many people in the city.

We are selling all our men's
\$5.00 double sole and calf lined
shoes now at \$3.50 a pair.
BENDHEIM'S.



STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

When in Doubt, Try
They have stood the test of years,
and have cured thousands of
cases of Nervous Diseases, such
as Debility, Dizziness, Sleepless-
ness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c.
They clear the brain, strengthen
the circulation, make digestion
perfect, and impart a healthy
vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients
are properly cured, their condition often worsens them into Insanity, Consumption or Death.
Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the
money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,
For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

CARRYING A REVOLVER

Cost Hal Surles the Usual
Amount.

JAMES RUSBY WAS FINED AGAIN

He Had No Money, and Was Sent to the
Rear—The Charges Against Call and
Broone Are Being Investigated by the
Police.

Only a small amount of business was
transacted in Mayor Bough's court this
morning, but before the day's business
is finished it is probable a number of
cases will have been disposed of.

Hal Surles, who was arrested Satur-
day night for carrying concealed wea-
pons, appeared before the mayor yester-
day afternoon and was fined \$5 60 after
he pleaded guilty to the charge.

James Rusby, who was gathered in
Sunday, was fined \$9 60 on a charge of
intoxication. He did not have enough
money to secure his release, and as a re-
sult he is still lingering.

George Monroe, who was arrested on
a charge of obtaining goods under false
pretense, is still in jail. It is probable
the man will be released, as the person
from whom the guitar was taken was at
the mayor's office this morning, and
was reluctant about pushing the case.
There was a hitch as to the present
value of the instrument.

Lewis Call and Pearl Broone are still
in jail on a charge of suspicion. They
were before the mayor late yesterday
and both told the same story. From
other sources it was learned by
the authorities the stories they
told did not coincide with their
actions upon the night when they were
arrested. The belting found in their
possession is still at city hall and it
is thought the goods belong to
the Steubenville water works which
was robbed a few weeks ago. The police
communicated with the authorities of
that place this afternoon relative to the
matter.

No arrests were made last night.

Events of the Holiday.

The Young Women's Missionary so-
ciety of the First Presbyterian church
will entertain their friends this even-
ing at the residence of Miss Sara Hall,
Kossuth street, by a Martha Wash-
ington tea party.

The Daughters of America and Junior
Mechanics will spend tomorrow evening
pleasantly in their lodge room. The
entertainment is for members only.

SOLDIER BOYS

Can Hear the Lecture This Evening Free
of Charge.

The young people who have charge of
the lecture of Chaplain Campbell at the
First U. P. church this evening, invite
all members of Company E to be pres-
ent. They will be admitted free of
charge.

Excursion to Columbus via Pennsylvania
Lines.

February 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d, low
rates non-transferable excursion tickets
will be sold to Columbus for Y. M. C.
A., Ohio state annual convention, and
assembly of board of education of Ohio.
Return coupons valid February 25th, in-
clusive.

Men's \$4.00 and \$3.50 shoes,
all sizes, all widths, black and
tan, double soles and calf lining,
now \$2.90 at

BENDHEIM'S.

Got a Job.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—Bert E.
Burns, former postmaster, has received
an appointment as railway postal clerk.
He passed the civil service examination
recently held at Columbus, and re-
ceived a grade so high that he was
quickly appointed.

TWO NEW WIRES

Will Be Stretched Across the
County by the Telephone
Company.

Manager Frank Swaney, of the tele-
phone company, was informed this
morning that it is the purpose of the
management to further improve the ser-
vice in this county.

Recently Mr. Swaney discovered that
the lines in use could not accommodate
the steadily increasing business, and
made requisition for improvements.
The matter was duly considered and to-
day the news came the requisition had
been honored, estimates prepared and
the work would be done as soon as
the construction force can reach it.

The new lines will extend from Liv-
erpool to Salem, cutting in at the
Wellsville and Lisbon exchanges. It
will give five lines for local business. At
present every demand will be answered.

Dead Dogs.

Sanitary Officer Burgess was a busy
man yesterday burying dead dogs, and
had three of the animals to dispose of.
They were all in the vicinity of Second
street, and of course after they were
dead nobody owned them, and the
officer was compelled to put them under
the earth.

Book Men to Meet.

The book committee of the public
library will meet Friday evening and
will endeavor to complete the work of
selecting the books to be purchased for
the library, in order that they may make
a report to the trustees.

Repairing the Building.

The Odd Fellows are having the
cornice repaired and a new roof put on
their block in Fifth street.

\$2.50 shoes for \$1.98. We are
selling men's \$2.50 shoes, with
waterproof uppers and double
soles, for \$1.98.

BENDHEIM'S.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has
stood at the head of all hair restoratives.
More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used
by the American people, and thousands of
testimonials bear witness to its excellence,
while there were never any complaints
when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For sham-
pooling, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the
Celebrated Air Cushion
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

PLANS.

Now is the time. Begin early and avoid
the spring rush. Desirably arranged houses
are in demand and bring a profitable rent or
sale price. We know how to make them.
guarantee to save you more than the cost of
the plans in letting the contract. No matter
how cheap or how dear you want a house
Call on me early and get my suggestions.

A. W. SCOTT, ARCHITECT,
Foutts Block.

THAT NEW UNION LABEL

Organizer John G. Powell Answers "A Reader" In

WORDS STRICTLY TO THE POINT

Unionists and Union Sympathizers Should Support Only Such Candidates as Use the Typographical and Pressmen's Labels on Their Cards.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—Will you inform me as to the meaning of the additional label on candidate cards for the coming Republican primaries? I am not a union man but a sympathizer, my trade having not as yet effected an organization.

A READER.

A communication from John G. Powell, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, prepared for today's issue will answer the above inquiry. It follows:

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—I have been approached on numerous occasions in regard to the pressmen's label which finds place on nearly all the candidate cards this spring. The label is that of the International Printing Pressmen's Union of North America, and shows that the printing on which it appears was done under the supervision of a union pressman.

Heretofore but the typographical union label appeared on the cards. This label denotes that the composition on the cards was executed by a union printer, but did not guarantee that the finished product was entirely the output of union labor. Many printing concerns employ union printers and non-union pressmen, and the use of the typographical label is not prohibited; and vice versa, the product of non-union printers often goes into a union press room, and bears the label of the pressmen's union.

To be on the safe side, your printing should bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades, to be had only in the larger cities, where a number of printing trade unions amalgamate, or both the International Printing Pressmen's and Typographical labels.

The NEWS REVIEW is entitled to use both labels. This seems like a monopoly in the candidate card business, but not a labor crushing monopoly. When a voter receives a card bearing these two labels he knows that the workmen who turned it out received a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and that the candidate presenting it is in touch with the workmen.

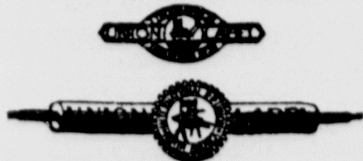
Beware of cards containing no label whatever. There are numerous printing offices in the district where a journeyman printer considers himself fortunate to get a dollar for ten hours' hard labor, and where the mechanical forces are composed chiefly of girls and boys at wages ranging from \$1.50 to \$4.50 per week.

A true unionist and union sympathizer buys union clothing, eats union food and chews or smokes union tobacco. He also supports candidates who use union label cards EXCLUSIVELY. He doesn't like a man that straddles the issue. Respectfully,

JOHN G. POWELL,

Pressman NEWS REVIEW.

For the benefit of NEWS REVIEW readers we print below the International Typographical and International Printing Pressmen's labels.



These labels are copyrighted and protected under the copyright laws. Infringement or use in any office not sanctioned by the local union is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

ONE EACH YEAR.

Change in Local Civil Service Examination.

Secretary McClure, of the local civil service commission has received a notice from the department at Washington advising him that in future examinations will be held annually, instead of semi-annually as in the past. Examinations for post office service will be held the first Wednesday after November 15. Those for the custom service the first Wednesday after June 15.

It is proposed to hold examinations for the internal revenue service on the same dates as those held for the department service, between September 15 and October 21 of each year.

Men's tan, willow calf and black box calf shoes, with calf skin lining, bull dog and coin toe, now \$2.39 at

BENDHEIM'S.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TWO FLATS GOT AWAY

The Jutte Company Sent a Man After Them.

SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE

To Coal Interests Along the River Front, Floats Being Pushed Up by the Ice--Navigation Has Been Resumed--The Ohio Rising.

When much of the heavy ice had passed this city yesterday the river began to fall rapidly. The coal fleets had been put in safe places, their owners thought, close to the shore. When the river fell the floats and barges were left on the land and ice, which gorged about them, and their position this morning was such that loss may be the result.

The float of the Enterprise company is aground and much ice is under some of the barges. The float is covered in part with water, and before it can be put in the water there is danger of it being badly strained.

The same can be said of the Moore float, while the Liverpool Coal company's fleet is lying on ice six to eight feet high. The towboat Pacific worked all night with the fleet and succeeded in placing the barges in a better position.

The first boat to come down the river was the Clifton, Captain Fickes, of the Jutte company. It left Pittsburgh in the afternoon and arrived at Market street at 6 o'clock. It went to work breaking the ice about the breakers at Market street and within a few hours had many of the barges, which were ice bound and grounded, in deep water.

The wharf boat is grounded and not touching water. The ferryboat Dispatch is grounded at Union street and is lying in a bad position. The Pacific tried to get it in water but was unsuccessful.

The shantyboats are shifted, and many of them are strained.

The marks at the wharf today registered 11 feet and rising.

The steamer Virginia is expected to reach here from Middleport Friday. The other Cincinnati packets are scheduled to resume Thursday and Friday. The Greenwood also expects to leave on her regular day, Friday, and the Ben Hur is preparing to leave Thursday for Parkersburg.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning two flats, owned by the Jutte Coal company and tied at the Market street landing, broke from their moorings and started down the river. The towboat Clifton left the scene about an hour before this time and went to Newport where the George Shiras with a coal fleet was in danger.

A young man named Starkey was started after the floats in a skiff, but at a late hour nothing had been heard from him.

NEWSPAPER MEN MET

And Talked Business in East Palestine Yesterday.

The semi-annual meeting of the Columbiana County Newspaper association was held at East Palestine yesterday.

The following officers were elected: President, W. R. Dutton, Salineville Banner; vice president, D. D. Kirby, Salem Herald; Secretary, H. F. Harris, Liverpool Crisis; treasurer, H. O. Newell, Columbiana Ledger.

Matters of interest to the craft were discussed, and a resolution indorsing I. B. Cameren for state treasurer was adopted.

Voting on Names.

The Chevalier club will hold its regular business meeting Friday evening. A large number of names are to be voted upon for membership.

—M. F. Frank left this morning for Canton, where he will remain several days on business.

WELLSVILLE.

TO STOP ALL LOITERING

An Ordinance Passed Council Last Night.

REFUNDING BONDS IN FAVOR

Propositions For a Place to Keep the Horse Carriage in West End--Mr. and Mrs. Jack Observed Their Wedding Anniversary--All the News.

Council met last evening in adjourned session with all members present but Mr. Johnston and Mr. James.

The ordinances to prevent loitering in the streets and refunding \$30,000 of the water works bonds, were passed. John Russell wanted to rent council a room in his new building in Main street for the West End horse carriage. J. P. Whalen had a similar proposition and wanted \$10 a month, the amount now paid to J. Q. Boring. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and was finally left in the hands of the fire committee.

Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Jack last evening celebrated their twentieth wedding anniversary, and guests to the number of 70 were present. The home was beautifully decorated, and a very pleasant evening was had.

News of Wellsville.

Fred Sheets and his daughter, Miss Laura Sheets, of Pittsburg, came down yesterday. Miss Laura returned on the evening train, but Mr. Sheets remained over night to attend to business.

Mr. Harry Windram arrived home with his bride last evening and later received a very warm greeting from all the small boys of the neighborhood, who paid their respects to the couple in the usual way, by bells, whistles and drums.

George Cheate, who is a printer and has been employed at the Pioneer pottery for the past nine months, returned to his former home in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

John Lyth and his daughter, Miss Laura, took this morning train for Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Lyth goes principally on business and will return soon, but Miss Laura will remain for a week or more for a visit among relatives.

J. L. Swan left for Delaware, O., today where he will represent Columbiana county in the prohibition state convention now being held there.

Prof. J. L. McDonald left last evening for Columbus where he will attend a three days session of the National Educational association. It is anticipated that a large number of delegates will be in attendance.

Jesse Holloway, of Irondale, was in town today.

Conductor George Wells is able again to resume his duties on the railroad after an illness of several weeks with grip.

Dr. H. H. Bean left on the morning train for Columbus. He expects to return on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Haugh, of Turtle Creek, left yesterday for their home after a pleasant visit with the family of R. M. Haugh.

Miss Ella O'Donnell was called to her home in Salineville yesterday by the death of her father, James O'Donnell.

Peter Knepper is now able to be out on the streets by the aid of crutches. He had his ankle broken by a fall on the street during the icy weather three weeks ago.

MRS. MARTHA KINSEY.

An Aged Resident of Georgetown, Is Dead.

Mrs. Martha Kinsey died at her home in Georgetown, Pa., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, and interment will be made at Georgetown.

Mrs. Kinsey was the widow of Henry Kinsey, and was well known here. She is survived by her children, Z. B. Kinsey, Colin Kinsey, Mrs. L. A. Bence, of this place; T. S. Kinsey, Cleveland; Mrs. R. B. Anderson, Beaver; J. F. Kinsey, Georgetown.

OFFICIAL BOARD

Will Confirm the Recommendation of the Elders.

The official board of the Christian church will meet this evening to confirm the recommendation of the elders in regard to engaging Rev. Walter Mansell as pastor. The name will be presented to the congregation tomorrow evening.

New Wall Paper Sale.

1-4 off.

All new Wall Paper.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18

KINSEY'S 5 & 10 CENT STORE

OLD BRIMSTONE CORNER

Will Soon Be Adorned by a Neat Church.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED COLLECTED

The Most Notorious Place in Wellsville and a Spot Known All Over Eastern Ohio Will Soon Lose Its Wicked Reputation. Work to Begin Soon.

The junction of Third and Lisbon streets in Wellsville, long known as Brimstone corner throughout the whole of eastern Ohio, will soon lose its unsavory reputation for a church will rear its head upon the spot.

The expression, "Brimstone corner," is as old almost as Wellsville, and because it was situated in that part of the town known as Tophet it can easily be understood that the average denizen or stranger knew well the ground when he ventured near Brimstone. The air has resounded with the curses of the drunken and depraved, and men have been knocked down and robbed, while rumors of crimes more grove have often been heard. It was a bad place for many years and at no time was there a redeeming feature to smooth away the rough edges of his reputation.

For some time the Evangelical church has conducted a mission in the part of Wellsville in question, and recently Reverend Gamertsfelder decided to increase the firm hold already taken. He conceived the idea of building a mission on the corner, and making known his plans to a number of prominent business men was so cheered by their expressions that a systematic canvass was made. It resulted in over \$500 being quickly collected, and the work is not yet done. The corner is owned by General Reilly, and it is believed he will donate the land for church purposes. It is expected the church will be built before fall.

NOTICE TO SOLDIERS.

All members of Company E are invited to hear Chaplain J. O. Campbell, of Eighth Ohio, lecture at First U. P. church tonight. Soldiers admitted free.

500 pairs men's double sole shoes for less than manufacturers' wholesale prices. This week at

BENDHEIM'S.

Shipped Some Cattle.

Ten head of cattle were shipped to East Liberty from this place last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

LECTURE!

BY

Rev. J. O. Campbell, D. D.

Chaplain Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,

"To Cuba and Back In War Time."

At First United Presbyterian Church,

Corner Fifth and Market Streets,

Tuesday Feb. 21, '99.

Admission 25c.

Tickets for sale at Larkins' and Ansley's drug stores.

S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT, 175 BROADWAY. CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SHERIFF.

J. E. McDONALD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

SAMUEL D. NORAGON,

of Wellsville.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

WALTER C. SUPPLEE,

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF.

E. A. ALBRIGHT,

Unity Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

ELIJAH W. HILL,

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE.

WILLIAM B. M'CORD,

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

WANTED

WANTED--Partner for the mercantile business; business established; good trade; best location in East Liverpool, O.; good opportunity for a bright young man as he will be given a chance to take full charge; does not require a large capital; run on for selling ill health. Address X. Y. Z., NEWS REVIEW office.

Our Fire Department

Received 17 calls during the month of December. The next call may be to some of your property. If not insured you should at once. Apply for rates to

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,

General Insurance and Real Estate Agts.,

First National Bank Building.

Phone 49.

One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill Real Estate Co. 105 Sixth St., City.

For the Whitest, Lightest, Best Bread, use

Favorite Patent

Flour. It is a special, fancy brand and sure to please.

Orange Blossom

Is an excellent Pastry Flour. Ask for prices at Croft's, Foutts', McCoy's, Mackintosh's, Dawson's, Bennett's, Allison's, Geon's and Murphy's.

ALL THE NEWS In the NEWS REVIEW

LETTERS OF AGUINALDO

His Reasons For Holding Spanish Prisoners.

WHAT HE WROTE TO GENERAL OTIS.

Filipino Leader Tells Why He Held In Prison Spanish Monks Whose Release Had Been Demanded—Attributes the Cause of the Revolution to Their Acts.

From letters written to Major General Otis by Aguinaldo, obtained recently from Senor Luna of the Filipino junta at Washington and a brother of Aguinaldo's minister of war, it appears that General Otis threatened Aguinaldo with arrest if he persisted in his refusal to release Spanish civil functionaries and monks held prisoners by the insurgents. General Otis advised Aguinaldo to surrender those people, and when Aguinaldo wrote explaining his reasons for holding them General Otis made a strong request. Aguinaldo refused to comply, and then General Otis made the demand for the release of the prisoners and threatened to arrest Aguinaldo if he refused. The first letter of Aguinaldo follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the other day, and I am persuaded that the observations made by you were learned in a free land. First let me tell you that it is not my policy to make prisoners of women or children. No nun has ever been held prisoner by the Philippine forces. If among our prisoners is found a child or woman, it is because these persons have elected to remain with their father or husband. Some prisoners of this class are supported out of the Philippine treasury. I know that this is apparently a violation of the rules and usages of war as practiced by civilized nations, but I think it is a policy dictated by principles of humanity. These women and children may have their liberty if they desire it.

"You declare that the Spanish civil functionaries and the Spanish monks may not be imprisoned without violation of the rules of international law. We have never made prisoners of the Spanish secular clergy, but have captured and imprisoned the monks. I feel that on this subject the foreign mind has been very much misled. I desire to remind you that Spanish civil functionaries and Spanish monks are such in name only. At the beginning of the war between America and Spain General Augustin organized the civil employees into armed corps and they continued to bear arms against the Philippine people. It is true that they did not go much into the fields of battle, but they were useful to Spain in harassing and torturing unarmed and inoffensive Filipinos. These people subjected thousands of my people to cruel, unnatural and unnecessary tortures.

"In the matter of the Spanish monks, permit me to tell you that they have done more than any other class in enslaving our people. In times of peace this class has levied tribute from my people. The canon laws of the Roman Catholic church forbid that monks shall take up arms, enter the military service or actively participate in politics. The Spanish monks in the Philippines have done all these things. They have long deceived the Vatican. When the secular clergy who are Filipinos sought to bring the abuses to the attention of the high authorities in the church, they were persecuted and tortured by the monks and the powerful religious corporations. These monks pretended to the Spanish authorities that to them were due in the main the subjection of the Filipinos and the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty in these islands. The Spanish functionaries who were cognizant of this deception did not disclose it, as they were in the hire of the rich ecclesiastical corporations. The leading cause of the Philippine revolution may be attributed justly to the machinations of these alleged men of God. They have kept closed the door to liberty and progress. All foreigners who have studied the Philippine situation will bear me out in this statement.

"General, in view of the history of these monks and the power which by reason of their gold they are able to exercise over certain classes of weak and fanatical Filipinos it is not good public policy that they should be allowed their liberty at this time. I believe that the Philippine republic must restrain the civil functionaries till such time as they shall be deported and shall keep the monks in confinement till they shall be forced by the Vatican to abstain from politics in these islands. It is neither hate nor revenge which impels me to maintain these persons in confinement. Their imprisonment is dictated by public policy. My people demand that these men be held as prisoners, and I can but obey their will. If you will present these views and reasons to the free people of America, I know that you will earn the love and good will of the people of the Philippine Islands."

In reply to the demand of General Otis for the delivery of the prisoner, Aguinaldo wrote as follows:

"In my previous letters I explained to you my reasons for holding the persons indicated as prisoners of war. You say that according to the rules of international law men should not be held as

prisoners of war unless they have actually borne arms in the service of the enemy. This is my contention. The Spanish civil functionaries and the monks have borne arms against my people. My conduct has been conformable to the principles you lay down. In addition to actually bearing arms the civil functionaries and the monks have aided and abetted in every way within their power the enemies of my people. If you will read the Spanish newspapers printed at Manila, you will find therein verification of what I tell you with regard to the conduct of the monks and civil functionaries during the Philippine revolution. The monks threw away their sacred robes and made slaves of defenseless Filipinos. They confiscated the property of my people. In my treatment of these men I am not moved by motives of vengeance. It is a notorious fact that these monks served as officers of volunteers. There was one volunteer corps recruited altogether from monks. Convents and monasteries were transformed into forts and arsenals. Many arms and much ammunition were taken from these places by my troops.

"I have followed the principles of international law as laid down by Fiore, Martens, Bluntschli and others. These writers hold that any person who goes forth to war as a part of the force of an enemy may be held as a prisoner. The Encyclopedia Hispano-Americana says, 'All who form a part of the enemy's force, even including newspaper correspondents and troops of the commissary department, may be held as prisoners of war.'

"Reprisal is an admitted right by the cultured nations. I recall that during the war of American independence the great Washington, to avenge the execution of an American colonel taken prisoner by the British, ordered the execution of a British colonel held prisoner by the Americans. This order was not carried out, thanks to the intercession of the queen of France.

"Even if I have no right under the rules of international law to hold these people as prisoners I certainly have this right under the rules of reprisal, as I wish to compel the Spaniards to release the Filipinos held prisoners and to avenge the horrid tortures inflicted on Filipinos who fell into the hands of the enemy. As I said in my previous letter, the rules of international law must be silent before the just and righteous cause of a people engaged in the struggle for their independence. Although the Filipinos have not been recognized by the cultured nations, they have the glory of having obeyed all the rules of war as practiced by those high nations."

—New York Sun.

KNOWN ABOUT COZY CORNERS

Daniel McClackin, Charged With Burglary, Relates an Experience.

While enumerating the extenuating circumstances incidental to his breaking into a furniture store and stealing 13 sofa pillows Daniel McClackin of New York in the West Fifty-fourth street police court the other day, told what he knew about "cozy corners" and artistic interiors. McClackin and his friend, John Mackin, also of New York, were arrested in Tenth avenue with the sofa pillows in their possession by Policeman Kelly of the West Forty-seventh street station. They admitted that they had stolen them. The prisoners also had with them the manuscript of a booklet entitled "In One Thousand Artistic Flats." Policeman Kelly described his prisoners as the charter members of the Hell's Kitchen Society For the Promotion of Artistic Interiors.

"What do you know about cozy corners and artistic interiors?" asked the magistrate.

"Sure, your honor, wasn't it myself that had wurrk for a loidy who had a bit uv a flat in Harlem that was so full uv cozy corners an the loike uv that that yer couldn't br'athe widout makin the draperies shake wid the wind?" said McClackin. "An it was whole workin for the loidy that Oi got the ideas that you honor sheeps uv. She gave me 50 cints a wake to run irrands an do odd jobs an dress up loike a Turrk whin she had company."

"I heard meself called a Turrk a dozen toimes befor I ferget, but once the loidy says to me, 'Marouka, fetch a piece of fresh incense from the cabinet in the Turkish room.' An I, fergettin fer the foist toime, says, 'Yis, mum, you mane a stick of punk loike the Chinks use from the top uv the foldin bed.' That was the ind uv me job, your honor."

The prisoners were held in \$2,000 each for trial.—Exchange.

DEWEY TO THE CHILDREN.

His Christmas Greetings to Pupils of a New Orleans School.

The children of McDonogh public school of New Orleans wrote Admiral Dewey a letter a short time ago and were delighted to receive the following letter from him the other day, written on board the flagship Olympia at Manila, Dec. 25, 1898:

MY DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS—I have received your very nice letter. It gave me much pleasure to know that you are my friends and admirers. On this day of "good will and peace on earth" I hope we may have no more wars, but if we should, may your patriotism inspire our men to greater deeds of heroism. Very sincerely,
GEORGE DEWEY.

—New York Sun.

Memorial Guns For Yale Campus.
Yale graduates are rejoiced over the

word which has recently been received from Washington announcing that the efforts of Yale graduates to secure for the campus the two guns, "Eli" and "Handsome Dan," presented to the cruiser Yale by the cruiser fund committee have been successful. The committee on naval affairs of the house has consented to put into the naval appropriation bill a clause giving the guns to Yale.—Chicago Record.

BERTHA BEILSTEIN JAILED.

The Allegheny Murderess Likely to Be Tried in April.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—Bertha A., the daughter, who killed her mother, Mary A. Beilstein, with a revolver, after which she drank a quantity of laudanum and shot and stabbed herself several times on Oct. 2, 1898, in Allegheny City, was lodged in the county jail last night charged with murder.

The district attorney says the grand jury will probably act on her case early in March and that the trial will likely come up early in April.

To Hold Mass For Faure.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—M. Thiebaud, the charge of the French embassy, called at the state department and gave notice that the embassy had arranged to have a religious service at St. Matthew's Roman Catholic church, in this city, next Thursday at 11 o'clock a. m., in memory of the late President Faure. The secretary was requested to extend invitations to attend to the president of the United States and others.

To Bar Polygamists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The proposed constitutional amendment against admitting polygamists to congress was favorably acted on by the house committee on election of president and vice president. The joint resolution for this purpose was introduced by Mr. Capron of Rhode Island, who will make the report.

Against Seating Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Baptist ministers' conference adopted a resolution protesting against the seating of B. H. Roberts as representative in congress from Utah.

Not the Man to Ask For It.

As might have been expected, the story that Rear Admiral Dewey had requested that he be made an admiral has been promptly denied. The hero of Manila would not himself ask for such an honor, but the American people demand it for him and will see that he gets it.—New York Herald.

Seat of the Disturbance.

Take up the white man's burden—Be sure you don't forget—For Aggy's Filipinos Must have their spanking yet.

Then get your breakfast, Dewey, While Otis takes a thwack At the seat of the disturbance Where the native pants hang slack.—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 68¢@69¢.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢@41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 39¢@40¢; high mixed shelled, 38¢@39¢.
OATS—No. 1 white, new, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 35¢@35½¢; extra No. 2 white, 34¢@35¢; light mixed, 33¢@34¢.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$9.50@9.75; No. 2, \$8.00@8.25; No. 1 clover mixed, \$8.00@8.25; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢@90¢ per pair; small, 60¢@65¢; ducks, 60¢@75¢ per pair; turkeys, 10¢@11½¢ per pound; geese, 10¢@11½¢ per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 12¢@14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 13¢@15¢; geese, 10¢@11¢.
GAME—Rabbits, per pair, 10¢@15¢; quail, per dozen, 12¢@15¢; squirrel, per dozen, 11¢@12¢; pheasants, \$8.00@9.00 per dozen; prairie chickens, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; wild turkeys, \$1.00@1.50 each; venison saddle, 18¢@20¢ per pound.
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 25¢@26¢; extra creamery, 24¢@25¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 21¢@22¢; country roll, 17¢@18¢; low grade and cooking, 16¢@17¢.
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 11¢@11½¢; three-quarters, 10¢@10½¢; New York state, full cream, 11¢@11½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢@11½¢; Wisconsin, 14¢@14½¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; limburger, 11¢@12¢.
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 21¢@22¢; candled, 22¢@23¢; southern, fresh, 20¢@21¢; storage eggs, 18¢@19¢.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.
CATTLE—The receipts fair, 40 loads on sale; market slow at unchanged prices. We quote prices: Extra, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.25@5.50; good, \$5.00@5.20; tidy, \$4.75@4.90; fair, \$4.45@4.60; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@3.50; oxen, \$2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50@4.25; common to fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$2.50@3.50; bologna cows, \$1.00@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair, 40 double-decks; market slow. Sales were: Best mediums, \$3.95@4.00; heavy hogs, \$3.90; heavy Yorkers, \$3.80@3.85; common to fair Yorkers, \$3.70@3.75; pigs, \$3.00@3.70; roughs \$2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair, 18 loads; market slow and 15¢@20¢ lower. We quote prices as follows: Choice wethers, \$4.35@4.40; good wethers, \$4.20@4.30; fair mixed, \$3.60@4.00; common, \$2.50@3.50; choice lambs, \$4.90@5.00; common to good, \$4.00@4.80; real calves, \$3.50@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.
HOGS—Market easy and lower at \$3.25@3.35.
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.50@3.00.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at \$2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at \$4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
WHEAT—Spot market firm; No. 2 red, 84¢@85¢ f. o. b. adroit to arrive.
CORN—No. 2, 43¢@44¢ f. o. b. adroit late March.

OATS—Spot market steady; No. 2, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 white, 37¢.

CATTLE—Market for steers slow and 25¢ lower; some sales 30¢ lower; bulls and cows steady to 10¢ lower. Steers, \$4.60@5.70; oxen and stags, \$3.00@4.60; bulls, \$3.40@4.00; choice fat do, \$4.30; cows, \$2.25@3.70.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep lower and dull; lambs moderately active and 10¢ higher. Sheep, \$3.00@4.30; lambs, common to choice, \$4.75@5.40; one ear, \$5.50; mainly at \$5.20@5.40.

HOGS—Market lower at \$3.90@4.15.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	3:35	3:37	3:39	3:41	3:59
Pittsburgh	AM	PM	PM	PM	PM
Rochester	6:35	1:30	4:30	11:00	7:30
Beaver	6:40	2:15	4:45	11:50	8:05
Vanport	6:45	2:20	4:50	12:00	8:10
Industry	6:50	2:25	4:55	12:05	8:15
Cooks Ferry	6:55	2:30	5:00	12:10	8:20
Smiths Ferry	7:00	2:35	5:05	12:15	8:25
East Liverpool	7:10	2:45	5:15	12:25	8:35
Wellsville	7:20	2:55	5:25	12:35	8:45
Wellsville	7:30	3:05	5:35	12:45	8:55
Wellsville Shop	7:40	3:15	5:45	12:55	9:05
Yellow Creek	7:45	3:20	5:50	1:00	9:10
Hammondsville	7:50	3:25	5:55	1:05	9:15
Brookville	7:55	3:30	6:00	1:10	9:20
Salineville	8:00	3:35	6:05	1:15	9:25
Bayard	8:05	3:40	6:10	1:20	9:30
Alliance	8:10	3:45	6:15	1:25	9:35
Ravenna	8:15	3:50	6:20	1:30	9:40
Hudson	8:20	3:55	6:25	1:35	9:45
Cleveland	8:25	4:00	6:30	1:40	9:50
Wellsville	7:35	3:10	5:55	12:40	8:50
Wellsville Shop	7:45	3:20	6:05	12:50	9:00
Yellow Creek	7:50	3:25	6:10	1:00	9:05
Port Homer	8:00	3:35	6:20	1:10	9:15
Empire	8:10	3:45	6:30	1:20	9:25
Elliottsville	8:20	3:55	6:40	1:30	9:35
Yorickville	8:30	4:05	6:50	1:40	9:45
Portsmouth	8:40	4:15	7:00	1:50	9:55
Steubenville	8:50	4:25	7:10	2:00	10:05
Mingo	9:00	4:35	7:20	2:10	10:15
Brilliant	9:10	4:45	7:30	2:20	10:25
Rush Run	9:20	4:55	7:40	2:30	10:35
Portland	9:30	5:05	7:50	2:40	10:45
Yorickville	9:40	5:15	8:00	2:50	10:55
Martins Ferry	9:50	5:25	8:10	3:00	11:05
Bridgeport	10:00	5:35	8:20	3:10	11:15
Bellaire	10:10	5:45	8:30	3:20	11:25

Eastward.	3:40	3:36	3:38	3:40	3:48
Bellaire	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bridgeport	4:45	1:00	4:45	1:10	4:45
Martins Ferry	5:01	1:16	5:01	1:26	5:01
Yorickville	5:10	1:25	5:10	1:35	5:10
Portland	5:15	1:30	5:15	1:40	5:15
Rush Run	5:20	1:35	5:20	1:45	5:20
Brilliant	5:25	1:40	5:25	1:50	5:25
Mingo	5:30	1:45	5:30	1:55	5:30
Steubenville	5:40	1:55	5:40	2:05	5:40
Costonia	5:50	2:05	5:50	2:15	5:50
Toronto	6:00	2:15	6:00	2:25	6:00
Elliottsville	6:10	2:25	6:10	2:35	6:10
Empire	6:20	2:35	6:20	2:45	6:20
Port Homer	6:30	2:45	6:30	2:55	6:30
Yellow Creek	6:40	2:55	6:40	3:05	6:40
Wellsville Shop	6:50	3:05	6:50	3:15	6:50
Wellsville	7:00	3:15	7:00	3:25	7:00
Wellsville	7:10	3:25	7:10	3:35	7:10
Wellsville Shop	7:20	3:35	7:20	3:45	7:20
Yellow Creek	7:30	3:45	7:30	3:55	7:30
Hammondsville	7:40	3:55	7:40	4:05	7:40
Brookville	7:50	4:05	7:50	4:15	7:50
Salineville	8:00	4:15	8:00	4:25	8:00
Bayard	8:10	4:25	8:10	4:35	8:10
Alliance	8:20	4:35	8:20	4:45	8:20
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Cleveland	8:50	5:05	8:50	5:15	8:50
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Port Homer	7:15	3:40	7:15	3:50	7:15
Empire	7:25	3:50	7:25	4:00	7:25
Elliottsville	7:35	4:00	7:35	4:10	7:35
Yorickville	7:45	4:10	7:45	4:20	7:45
Portsmouth	7:55	4:20	7:55	4:30	7:55
Steubenville	8:05	4:30	8:05	4:40	8:05
Mingo	8:15	4:40	8:15	4:50	8:15
Brilliant	8:25	4:50	8:25	5:00	8:25
Rush Run	8:35	5:00	8:35	5:10	8:35
Portland	8:45	5:10	8:45	5:20	8:45
Yorickville	8:55	5:20	8:55	5:30	8:55
Martins Ferry	9:05	5:30	9:05	5:40	9:05
Bridgeport	9:15	5:40	9:15	5:50	9:15
Bellaire	9:25	5:50	9:25	6:00	9:25

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

No.	6	34	36
Lv. Lisbon.	2 20 p. m.	6 50 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
Ar. N. Galliee.	3 30 p. m.	7 55 a. m.	2 00 p. m.

No.	9	33	35
Lv. N. Galliee.	8 30 a. m.	5 15 p. m.	6 45 a. m.
Ar. Lisbon.	9 40 a. m.	6 20 p. m.	11 15 a. m.

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"NOT AFRAID TO GO."

THESE WERE WASHINGTON'S WORDS
WHEN DEATH APPEARED.

How the First President of the United States and Twenty of His Successors Met the Grim Destroyer—Historic Scenes.

Washington, while taking his customary ride over his estates at Mount Vernon on the 12th of December, 1799, was taken with a chill. On the 14th he realized that his end was near, and prepared for it with characteristic care and coolness. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he said: "I die hard, but I am not afraid to go. I believed from my first attack that I should not survive it. My breathing cannot last long." About 10 o'clock the same night he said: "I am just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put in the vault until three days after I am dead. Do you understand me?" When those around his bedside had assented, he said, "It is well," and then expired.

By a remarkable coincidence John Adams and Thomas Jefferson expired on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826. On the morning of the 4th the physician of John Adams did not believe he would survive the day. He could hear the firing of cannon. "Do you know what day this is?" the ex-president was asked. "Oh, yes, it is the glorious Fourth of July! God bless it! God bless you all!" Later he said, half to himself, "Thomas Jefferson still survives." But he was mistaken. Jefferson had expired.

Some weeks before this Jefferson began to fail visibly. "Do not imagine for a moment that I feel the smallest solicitude about the result," he said. "I am like an old watch with a pinion worn out here and a wheel there until it can run no longer." On the eve of the 4th he awoke, thinking it morning, and said, "This is the Fourth of July." These were his last words. He died at noon.

James Madison died of old age June 28, 1836, at his home in Montpelier, Vt. Madison was in his eighty-fifth year, and his end was peaceful. James Monroe in 1830 went to New York to reside with his son-in-law and died of general debility in that city on the 4th of July, 1831, at the age of 73.

John Quincy Adams met with a rather tragic death. On the 21st of February, 1848, he arose in his seat in the house of representatives and was about to open his mouth, when he suddenly fell back, stricken with paralysis. He survived long enough to say: "This is the end of life. I am content." He died beneath the dome of the capitol.

Andrew Jackson suffered from consumption and dropsy in his closing years. On Sunday, the 8th of June, 1845, it was apparent that his last day had arrived, and calling the members of his family and his servants to his bedside he said, "My dear children, friends and servants, I hope and trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." All of those about him were in tears, and his last words were: "What is the matter with my dear children? I have alarmed you. Oh, do not cry! We will meet in heaven."

Martin Van Buren died on July 24, 1862, at the age of 80 years. His final hours were not marked by any unusual events or remarks. William Henry Harrison was taken very ill just one month after his inauguration. In his delirium he said: "Sir, I wish you to understand the principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more." John Tyler died from a mysterious disorder resembling a bilious attack in the latter part of 1862 at his home in Virginia. His illness was brief.

James Knox Polk retired from the presidency on the 5th of March, 1849, and while on his way to his home, Nashville, he contracted the cholera. On the 15th of June, 1849, he died without saying a word.

General Zachary Taylor died on the 9th of July, 1850. His last words were: "I am not afraid to die. I am ready. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Millard Fillmore died from paralysis on the 8th of March, 1874, at his residence in Buffalo. A short time before his death he wrote: "I am happy to say that my health is perfect. I eat, drink and sleep as well as ever and take a deep but silent interest in public affairs. If Mrs. Fillmore's health can be restored, I would feel as if I were living in a perfect paradise." Soon after this Mr. Fillmore breathed his last.

Franklin Pierce died from inflammation of the stomach at his home, Concord, N. H., in the fall of 1869. His last words have never been recorded. James Buchanan died of rheumatic gout in his seventy-eighth year at his home, Wheatlands, Pa., where he is buried.

Every schoolboy knows the circumstances attending the tragic end of Abraham Lincoln. On the 14th of April, 1865, he was shot by Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington. Early the next morning he expired without recovering consciousness.

Andrew Johnson was stricken with paralysis on the 29th of July, 1875, and died the next day. He was speechless until his death.

While hovering between life and death from cancer of the tongue General Grant wrote his famous memoirs, from the sales of which his family received nearly \$500,000. His ailment prevented him from talking much, but almost his last words were spoken for the purpose of emphasizing his famous

utterance, "Let us have peace."

Rutherford B. Hayes passed away tranquilly after an attack of paralysis of the heart at his home in Fremont, O., in the latter part of 1893.

James A. Garfield, as is well known, was shot by a disappointed office seeker in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio station at Washington on the 2d of July, 1881. After lingering between life and death for ten weeks he died Sept. 19. Chester A. Arthur died suddenly of apoplexy in New York Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Rural cemetery at Albany. GEORGE BARTON.

PLATINUM IN THE KLONDIKE

Consul McCook Reports Rich Find in Hootalinqua Creek.

Consul McCook reports from Dawson City the discovery of platinum in large quantities in the black sand that forms the beds of the streams in the Yukon district. Quoting from an article in a local paper, the consul says that the discovery is of great importance if all reports are true and will result in the development of another mineral product. A careful furnace test made of black sand dredged from the Hootalinqua river gave an average result to the ton of nonmetallic sand of \$102 in gold and 96 ounces of platinum, some iridium and a trace of tin. The platinum at \$8 per ounce would amount in value to \$786, making the total value of the ton of sand \$870. One-fourth of the black sand of that section is nonmetallic or gold bearing, giving the above results, and heretofore it has been considered an obstacle in the way of getting out gold, its specific gravity causing it to remain in the riffles of the sluice boxes.

Regarding the gold output from the Klondike, Consul McCook says: "It is as yet too early to get any idea of what the output of gold from the different creeks will amount to. There are a great many more men at work this season than last, and it is supposed more gold will be taken out. On some creeks which were considered good there will be disappointment, while others, called 'wildcat' and where little or nothing was expected, are being prospected with good results. Quite a stampede has taken place within the past few weeks from here to the Stuart river district. Several new creeks have been discovered in that locality where good prospects have been found. They are called Thistle, Scroggie, Kirkman, Tulare and Ballart creeks, all tributaries of the Yukon river. A town site is already located at the mouth of Thistle creek and also one at the mouth of Stuart river, both of which promise to rival Dawson. For any one not having claims this is the most promising section now."

"The mining districts in and around Dawson are entirely overdone. On the Alaska side, Forty Mile post, Eagle City, Star City and that vicinity, it is confidently expected that this winter will bring forth good results."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Brief Facts About Washington.

He wrote bad poetry.
He never made a set speech.
He died of acute laryngitis.
He was generous to a fault.
He was sensitive to all criticism.
Like Lincoln, he was fond of a good play.

He was the best horseman of his time.
Spelling was always a weak point with him.

For three years he was a land surveyor.

He could swear with great vigor, and got in towering passions at times.

As a young man he fell in love at least a dozen times.

His mouth was large, and he had a habit of clinching his jaws.

He played cards and billiards, and was not averse to betting.

He was 6 feet 3 inches in height, and his hands and feet were extremely large.

His eyes were light blue, verging on gray, and his hair was a dark brown.

He was devoted to outdoor sports, and on the Potomac often went out before breakfast to shoot ducks.

He always questioned his own ability, and was ready to consider the advice of his friends.

He suffered from toothache, and before his death every tooth in his head had been extracted.

His death was hastened by doctors, who bled him when he was in such a weak state that such a course of action could not but prove fatal.

Plea For the Tortoises.

London humanitarians have received another shock, and as a result several humane societies of England have raised their voices in a protest against the manufacture and use of combs, hairpins, cigar and cigarette cases and other dainty articles made from tortoise shells. They have discovered that the procuring of the mottled shell is attended with considerable pain to the original possessors of the precious material.—Chicago Tribune.

Anglo-Spanish Alliance.

There has been a most extraordinary reaction at Madrid in favor of England, a reaction so strong that the most popular topic of discussion is the advisability of an alliance with Great Britain. The English government is taking advantage of this frame of mind on the part of the Spaniards, and active negotiations in this sense are going on between Madrid and London.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

BEWARE FATAL GREEN.

Mrs. Rickey Warns Women of the Color of Their Dresses.

NO RED FOR "PHOSPHATE PEOPLE."

Highest Priestess of Manimorphology Says Color of Dresses Affects the Nervous Systems of Women—A Royal Purple Gown, She Asserts, Is a Sovereign Remedy For Sore Throat.

If you are subject to attacks of the doldrums and cherish pessimistic views on the failings of your friends, don't treat yourself for indigestion. You are probably wearing a green dress, or, if you are a man, the lurking demon may be discovered in a pair of green socks. Whatever it is, cast it from you, for, especially if you happen to be red-haired, of light complexion, with slender hands and slight figure, a continuance of the "green" habit will be fatal to your disposition.

The authority for this is Adele Marie Rickey, the highest priestess of manimorphology, the moral, physical and soulful tendencies as shown by the hand. At Astor Court, in New York, the other day she was demonstrating to a roomful of women the "effect of colors and materials on the nervous system," and her insistent antipathy to green ran through her lecture like a tragic refrain.

"The depression of the nerves would soon become apparent," she said. "Even though green were becoming to the complexion the individual would develop irritability. Look at this now," shaking out a piece of pale green silk. "It is cheerful in its expression, but while it looks so well it is a dangerous color. People who wear ball gowns of this get headaches."

Black was also scored and mourning gowns utterly condemned. "Phosphate people," described as the wiry, motor individuals, were cautioned against wearing red as overexciting.

"Too many clothes are depressing anyway," said the speaker, sighing for Grecian dress and the "jersey in one piece" of Noah's time. "Corsets are not injurious if fitted properly, but if too tight in one place make it impossible for you to bring out your proper vibrations, your soul qualities."

Certain colors next the throat, she averred, were responsible for blindness, deafness, etc., and prescribed as a remedy for sore throat a royal purple gown fitting the neck closely. Blues, grays, heliotropes and whites were commended.

Mrs. Rickey illustrated with the casts of several hands the color needs of their owners, but the real interest began when she made studies of some of her auditors.

"No red for you," she said to a large brunette—"terra cotta perhaps, with a little velvet to smother it. You should wear white in the house or palest blue, and your sleeping room must be pink."

"Your moral and spiritual standard is readily detected in your apparel," she explained to the audience. "You attract refined or vulgar associations and pleasures that might seem foreign to you by the chemical effect of the colors you wear."—New York World.

Women's New Dinner Sleeve.

The most curious sleeve ever designed for fashionable women is the new dinner sleeve, which forms an old fashioned mitt when it reaches the hand, serving as sleeve and glove in one. It just covers the knuckles, allowing the rings to show to great advantage.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Snyder as the Best Catcher.

"You can talk about your crack catchers all you want to," said George Wright the other day, "but the equal of Charley Snyder was never seen on the ballfield. He was a wonder as a thrower and was possessed of a head seldom seen on a ball player."—Boston Herald.

Song of the Anglo-Saxon.

Columbia and Britannia!
Twin sovereigns now they be,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring sea,
And they shall give unto the world
The blessings of the free.

One mother had they both,
One father was their sire,
And singleness of aim
Doth their true hearts inspire;
Their souls were kindled at
The same immortal fire.

Together forth they go,
And back to back they stand,
And one shall guard the east
And one the western land,
And he that strikes at one
Shall twofold wrath command.

Light bearers are they both,
The foes of darkness they,
And they will conquer him
Who dares to block the way,
And they will lift him up
To a diviner day.

Beware, ye tyrants old
That long have cursed the years!
The day is near at hand
When his bright star appears.
Repent ye and relent ye,
Or fall upon your spears!

Britannia and Columbia!
Twin sovereigns they shall reign,
Together they shall rule the land
And keep the roaring main,
And they will give unto the world
The golden age again!

—C. G. B. in Chicago Record

IN THE KING'S ARMY.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

After Washington's return from this expedition the course pursued by Governor Dinwiddie in reorganizing the troops of Virginia gave him great dissat-

isfaction. The effect of it would be to reduce Washington from the rank of colonel to captain, and, his remonstrances being in vain, he resigned from the service. After a brief visit to his mother he retired to Mount Vernon, but he had not been long there when he was solicited by Governor Sharpe of Maryland, then the commander in chief of the British forces, to resume his former military rank, but under conditions which he could not reconcile with his self respect. In declining the invitation he used the memorable language, "I shall have the consolation of knowing that I have opened the way when the smallness of our numbers exposed us to the attacks of a superior enemy, and that I have had the thanks of my country for the services I have rendered."

General Braddock having arrived from England with two regiments of regulars, an appointment on his staff was offered to Washington, which he accepted. In taking this step he was doubtless fascinated by the circumstances and excitement of war, and he confessed an anxiety to study strategy, tactics and the art of moving armies under an approved master.

Familiar with the dangers and difficulties they would encounter, Washington gave General Braddock much prudent counsel before he set out on his disastrous expedition and afterward, and had it been followed the result might have been very different. Notwithstanding a violent attack of fever he was with General Braddock on the bloody field of the Monongahela, behaving, as



COLONEL WASHINGTON AT TWENTY-FIVE.

his fellow aid-de-camp, Colonel Orme, testified, "with the greatest courage and resolution." He was also with him at his defeat and death, and it fell to him by a strange coincidence to read the service for the dead at the burial of his dead commander at Great Meadows, the scene of his own capitulation the year before. He was the only mounted officer that was not killed or disabled at the engagement.

A force of 2,000 men having been raised by the Virginia assembly, Washington was appointed to the chief command. In February, 1756, he visited Governor Shirley in Boston and settled with him, as commander in chief of the British forces, a vexatious question of precedence between the provincial officers and those appointed by the crown. Upon his return to his post he devoted himself to measures for the protection of the frontier, and on the 25th of November, 1758, Washington was privileged to plant the British flag upon the smoking ruins of Fort Duquesne.

This was the last active service he performed as a British officer. The following year he married Mrs. Custis, known henceforth in history as Martha Washington, and about the same time he resigned his commission as a colonial officer. Fourteen or 15 years elapsed before the great struggle for American independence began, and when it did General Washington discovered the inestimable value of the training and experience he had secured as a British officer. NEIL MACDONALD.

Horseshoes Without Nails.

Blacksmiths may mourn, but riders, drivers and horses will rejoice over the new nailless horseshoe. The shoe can be easily taken off and replaced, so that when once properly shaped to the feet farriers are not required to replace it. Burning the hoof could be dispensed with and is so dispensed with when the hoof is trimmed on renewal of the wearing parts.

When a nailed shoe comes off, it sometimes happens that part of the hoof is torn away, and the horse has to cease work until the hoof has grown sound again. This cannot happen with the nailless horseshoe, and so time, representing money for feeding and restoration to sound feet again, is saved. Another recommendation is the facility of providing requisite wearing parts to the permanent shoe for preventing slipping in frosty weather or on paved streets.

Dress Pockets For Women.

Here is another unanswerable argument in favor of a more sensible dress pocket for women. A New Hampshire woman was recently arrested with a 44 caliber revolver in her stocking.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

Daily News Review.

CIRCULATION
Increasing Daily.

Business Men
Make Note . . .

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Tomorrow being Washington's Birthday and a legal holiday, there will be no issue of the News Review. All the news Thursday evening.

Harrison Rinehart was in Pittsburg today purchasing horses.

The petit jurors have been summoned to appear at the court house in Lisbon next Monday.

The cake walk and masquerade ball given last evening at Brunt's was very largely attended.

Mendel Wasbutzky left today for the east on business, and expects to be gone two weeks.

The Sons of Veterans will meet this evening, but have no important business to transact.

Ben Little, who has been ill for several months, was slightly worse yesterday.

Mrs. Pendem and child, of England, arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain here some time visiting friends.

William B. McLean, of this city, has been granted a pension of \$12 per month.

A. E. Albright, of East Palestine, is in town today calling on his political and personal friends.

Will George, of the East Palestine pottery, was here today on business connected with the company.

C. A. Speaker, of Lisbon, was in town today on business connected with a suit in which Liverpool parties are interested.

Mrs. M. E. Calhoun, who has been seriously ill at her home in Seventh street, is much improved, and will soon be able to be out.

Assistant Cashier Fisher, of the First National bank, who has been spending several weeks in Cambridge Springs, returned to the city last night.

Foreman Hickey today gauged the main line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road from Dry Run to Jethro. This work is done once a month.

The water works force will Wednesday thaw out the small main above Grant street which was frozen during the cold weather.

The first new case of typhoid fever in the last 10 days was yesterday reported to the health authorities. The person suffering is in the family of Thomas May, 426 Calcutta road.

Kelse Bennett and his mother left last night for Pittsburg, where they were called on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Bennett's sister.

The trustees of the Odd Fellows met last evening and elected the following officers: Willard Morris, president; Richard Till, secretary; Thomas Pickal, treasurer.

Deputy Inspector R. M. Hull, of Salineville, arrived in the city last night and will remain here several days. He was seen by a reporter, but had nothing to say for publication.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Man who died Sunday, was buried this afternoon in Spring Grove cemetery. The family lived in a shanty boat of the Williams mill.

The commissioners will meet next Thursday. Among other matters on which they will be called to pass judgment will be the expansion petition from Liverpool.

Mrs. John F. McCoy, of Second street, who has been in Empire for 10 days attending her mother, who fell and broke the wrist of her right arm recently, returned to the city last night. She was accompanied by her son.

The right of way for the Liverpool-Lisbon railway is being secured by way of the Hepner hollow route. The engineers are now at work near West Point. The best route is not known. Right of way on another route has been secured.

Moving Today. Announcements Later.

D. M. OGILVIE
& Co.

THE WORK IS DONE.

Trust Experts Have Completed Their Task, and Mr. Kernan Sailed For Cuba Today.

The work of the expert accountants, sent here six weeks or more ago to look after the invoicing of the potteries and stock, has been completed.

The parlor of the Thompson House, so long used as an office and the scene of a vast amount of hard work, is today deserted. The books and papers were today packed and shipped to New York, and but one of the force remains in the city.

Mr. Kernan, who made many friends while here, left for New York yesterday, and today sailed for Havana, where he will do some work for the government.

"I am unable to say when we will hear from New York," said a leading manufacturer, "but you can depend on it this trust matter will be settled very soon."

Schools Closed.

The schools closed this afternoon until Thursday morning on account of Washington's birthday.

LIVERPOOL CASES

Have Been Assigned For Trial Next Week.

LISBON, Feb. 21.—[Special]—The following assignment has been made for next week in court:

February 27.—W. H. Bryan versus Burford Brothers Pottery company. Tuesday—C. E. Carraher versus East Liverpool Ice and Coal company, Margaret A. McDevitt versus C. A. Tucker. Wednesday—J. T. Smith versus William Copestick, Rebecca Barrett versus W. C. Moore, executor, Josephine G. Thomas versus J. E. McDonald. Thursday—Louisa C. Deidrick versus J. L. Deidrick, Samuel Frost versus Elizabeth Anderson, O. S. Taylor versus W. N. Wright. Friday—A. R. Griffith versus M. M. Kerr, W. C. McCreedy versus J. F. Hollinger, Richard Gardner versus Henry Bergman.

WANTED HER HUSBAND.

A Woman Said He Was on the Towboat Pacific.

Last night two women called at city hall and one of them requested the officer there to go to the towboat Pacific, then doing some work at the Moore coal

float, and arrest her husband, whom, she claimed, deserted her three weeks ago. The woman gave her name, and stated she resided in Greasley street.

The officer told her he could do nothing without a warrant, and this could not be procured owing to the absence of Mayor Bough and Chief Johnson. The boat left for the south this morning, but the man had not been taken from it.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Charles Lowe, of Steubenville, was in the city today calling on friends.

—George C. Murphy, of Third street, was in Pittsburg today on business.

—J. E. Anderson and W. A. Weaver were in Salineville today on business.

—John Taylor, of Steubenville, was in the city this afternoon. He was a member of Company E.

—Miss Georgia Kelley this morning left for Cleveland where she will remain several days visiting friends.

—Rev. N. M. Crowe and daughter were in Pittsburg yesterday consulting a physician relative to the health of Miss Crowe. They returned to their home last night.

BRIGGS
PIANOS
SMITH & PHILLIPS
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

Members

Are requested to bring in their PASS BOOKS For Annual Settlement on or before March 1st.

THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO., Corner Fifth and Washington.

Model Grocery Co
JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Will keep everything common to the grocery business. Goods fresh and pure. Prices low as the lowest. Give me a trial.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

M. A. ADAMS,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
SALE CRIER,
237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.
Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

INSURE IN
The Mutual Life Ins. Co.
OF NEW YORK.

Best advantages offered by any company on earth.

Assets, \$270,000,000.

G. C. SIMMS, Local Agt.
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

A. H. BULGER,
Prescription Druggist,
Sixth and West Market Sts.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

HASSEY'S PLACE.
For Fine Candies.
No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

OPERA HOUSE
DRUG STORE.
Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.
WILL REED, Prop.

The Boston Dep't Store.

THE PEOPLE KNOW A GOOD THING

When they see it, that is why they have been here by the thousands and taken advantage of our

GREAT CUT PRICES.

Gone away happy to come back again, bringing others with them. It is truly a good thing—for the buyers—so push it along. Tomorrow (Wednesday) will be known as

BLANKET, COMFORT AND FLANNEL DAY.

Special Reduced Prices tomorrow in these three departments. Cotton Blankets from 30c a pair upwards. All wool Blankets from \$2.25 to \$3.75, former prices \$3.50 to \$6 a pair. Comforts all reduced to prices that will pay you to buy them now even if you don't need them.

1 case 10c Canton Flannel Remnants 5c a yard. 1 case Tennis Flannel (white, full pieces) 5c a yard. Flannel Skirt Patterns at 35c each. 200 yards Heavy Cloakings that sold at \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50 a yard, choice of the lot for 50c a yard. Watch Thursday's announcement in this paper.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.